CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,629—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.I.GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5907	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
R.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6991	I. Reeves	18th "
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	25th "
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4902	A. Symons	9th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	6263	M. DeHorne	16th "

FRIDAY, 5 P. M.

† GANGES	4709	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
R.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,233	350	7th March '96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April '96

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RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
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Under Contract with the French Government.
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VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.	
OCEANIEN	4259	C. Schmitz	21st March	1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5630	C. Delacroix	18th April	"
ANNAM	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May	"
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June	"
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July	"
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August	"

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SAGHALIEN	Le Gall	4,050	12th March, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
The s. s. "ALPHEE" will LEAVE on or about the 12th March.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS
S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 7th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 12th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, about the 14th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, about the 6th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR SEYCHELLES ZANZIBAR DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.
S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing about 14th March, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Natal.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
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CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. MUTTRA	4,644	On or about the 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1896. Agents.

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Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
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GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
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OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
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Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.
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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.
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GREAT CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING ANIMALS.

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THE 6TH MARCH.
GRAND VICEREGAL COMMAND NIGHT,
Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the immediate presence of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E., &c., &c.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
And a large party from Government House.
A carefully selected Programme on this occasion.
N.B.—The preformance will commence at 9-30 p.m. on this occasion only.
SATURDAY, THE LAST NIGHT OF THE CIRCUS SEASON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH, 7TH,
LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE.
TWO HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES
Will be given away amongst the Children.
Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street.
☞ All Matinee Programmes are a Facsimile of the Evening ones and in no way curtailed.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative. ROBERT LOVE, Sole Manager.
HANS DREWITZ, Agent.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

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The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No Claims will be admitted after the Vessel has left the Port, and after removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 6th March, 1896.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Indo-British Institution, will be held on FRIDAY, 13th March, 1896, at five o'clock p.m., in the School Buildings, Esplanade. His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord SANDHURST, K.G., G.C.I.E., will preside.
BUSINESS:—
To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1895.
To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.
The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children. Mrs. CANDY will give away the Prizes.
Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LD.
NOTICE.
THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1896, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1ST.—To receive the Directors, Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1895.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To confirm the appointment of Mrs. S. D. Sassoon as a Director and Pro-Ident made by the Board.
4TH.—To elect two Directors in the place of these who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5TH.—To appint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1896 and to fix their remuneration.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st day of March to 14th day of April, 1896, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th March, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI PEROZBAI widow of FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY MAMA, and FRAMJEE NANABHOY MAMA, have contracted TO SELL to Mr Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor the property described in the Schedule below:—
Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, purchase, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office, in the OLD SECRETARIAT, APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim or interest as aforesaid.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 5.27 square yards be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1410 and 1411, New Nos. 12910, New Survey No. 6971, Municipal Ward E No. 2646 (2) 2647 to 2653, 2655 (2) street Nos. (2) 17 (to 7) 10 together with the bungalow outhouses, stables chawls and sheds standing thereon and situate at New Churney Road or Balaram Street, near Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the South by property formerly of Mr. Fernandes but now of Borah Esmuljee Kerva, on or towards the North by properties of Gopaldass Mathooradass, Mathooradass Valabhdass and Bejonjee Rutonjee Nariman, on or towards the East by the property of Baboo and others, and on or towards the West by the New Churney Road or Balaram Street, and which said premises are now or late were in the use and occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.—Dated 4th March 1896.
LITTLE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
FOUNDED 1848.

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.
Compare the Rates before Insuring Elsewhere.
There is nothing desirable in the Life Assurance system which this Society does not provide Cheaply and Profitably.
The public appreciation of the advantages offered by the Society is evidenced by the following summary of the number and amount of Policies issued by the Society during 6 years from 1888 to 1894.

POLICIES ISSUED.

Number.	Amount.	New Premiums.
£19489	£15,802,278	£590,289

Payments under Policies. £3,967,382
Total Assets. £5,536,659
Annual Income. £1,012,786

The Gresham with its great organization and boundless enterprise is one of our Life Assurance Wonders—"The Fortnight," May 1895.
Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.
Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned. Liberal Terms given to energetic Agents and Canvassers who may apply to
CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES
May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.
Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m.
(1). To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1895.
(2). To declare a Dividend
(3). To elect Director and Auditor in room of those retiring by rotation.
(4). To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.
Bombay, 5th March, 1896.

WANTED, an experienced OVERSEER, Salary Rs. 100 including Horse allowance, Candidates possessing knowledge of Engineering should send in their applications before the 10th instant to
NANU MIAN B. SHAIKH,
Secretary, Surat Municipality.
Municipal Office, Surat, 3rd March, 1896.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

SEASON TICKETS may be obtained at the BYCULLA, BOMBAY, YACHT and RIPON CLUBS, Messrs ANDERSON and Co., Byculla.
NOEL and RICHARDS, Tamarind Lane,
THE HON. TREASURER, Sirdars Mansions.
THE HON. SECRETARY, District Staff Office.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 6th instant till the 6th June next any DOGS found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.
R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th March 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
By order of the executors of the late Mr. JAMES DICKSON—5 large pictures, by "John Leech."
A lot of household furniture, consisting of dining tables, chairs, sofas, sideboards, teapoys, devonports, iron bedstead, eight-day clock, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, filter, tiffin basket, folding screen, bentwood chairs, pictures, railway rugs, cushions, &c.
The property of Ward Room Officers' Mess, H. M.'s s.s. Sphinx.
Best plated teapots, curry dishes, pickle and cruetstands, a lot of best plated spoons and forks, rich glass and crockeryware, candlesticks, rich linen table covers, napkins, a lot of cooking utensils, one large English ice-box, filter, a lot of oilmanstore, consisting of assorted biscuit boxes, plum boxes, potted beef, condensed milk, tea, coffee, butter, &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach box.
1 C. B. galloway, a fast trapper, young, and works sound.
1 bay Arab gelding, about 14 hands, 5 years, going in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful grey Arab pony, 13-2, 5 years, going in single and double harness, very quiet.
1 handsome strong English-built barouche by Kesterton, in very good order.
1 dog-cart by Dyke, in very good order.
1 pair handsome bay Arab horses, 14-2, about 5 years, goes in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MESSRS. ANDERSON & CO.'S BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place:—
25 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers returning to Arabia.
Among the lot there are polo ponies, hacks, trappers and harness horses.
The horses and ponies are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLANTS AT MAZAGON, OPPOSITE TO THE POST OFFICE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite to the Post Office, a large collection of very valuable plants, consisting of Ceylon palms, standard Poona roses, begonias, ferns, lilies, crotons, stephanotis and other flowering shrubs, the property of R. SHARP, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th March, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockeryware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Ronisch (Soundy & Co.), double door iron safe with Chubb's lock on stand, sliding glass cupboards, chiffoniers, wardrobes, writing tables, lamps, table ornaments, folding harmonium, 4½ octaves 8 stops, by Soundy and Co., etc.
The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Mr. Jacinto Borges, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cavel Street, Kalbadevie Road, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant at 2 p.m., black wood and teakwood household furniture, table harmonium, pictures, argand lamps, glassware, crockery, plated ware, gold watch by John Jones, gold and pearl necklace, gold bangles set with pearls, gold and diamond rings, lockets, studs, sleeve links and collar buttons, gold guineas, etc.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
1 set of silver Cutchwork tea-service in 5 pieces, a set of chemist's weighing scales with weights, and an English Gladstone bag.
6 bundles wire netting.
2 sets superior brown leather single harness.
2 gentlemen's saddles.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong Madras-built light brougham with moveable shutters.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light dog-cart.
1 pure-bred Jafferabad cow now giving 6 seers and when in full milk 14 seers daily.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Murzban Road, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, also open carved furniture, Elkington's plated ware, crockery and glassware, silverware, gold hunting watch by George Welsh, New York, real Chubb's small safe, strong-built light victoria, bay Arab horse, harness, very old white and blue China jar, fish bowl on stand, garden pump, water colours and engravings, wind proof lamps etc., the property of Dr. J. GERSON DA CUNHA, changing residence.
Cat logues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a library of valuable books comprising histories, tours, biographies, all sorts of dictionaries, Max-Muller's sacred books of the east, Ayeen-a-Akbari, Anderson's Gulistan, Burton's Meccca Medina, Ferista's history, etc., the property of A. C. FORDE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Flagstaff House," near the Government House Gate, Parel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, handsome cottage piano, harmonium, English iron safe, first-rate full size slate billiard table with balls, cues, six-light brass lamp, etc., by Burroughs and Watts, two Japanese jhirickshaws, Surat cow with female calf, garden roller, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, windproof lamps, etc., the property of S. TOMLINSON, Esq., Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th March, 1896.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, TRICYCLE, IRON SAFES, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, GOLD WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, household furniture, consisting of dining tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, marble-top dressing and washing tables, sideboards, cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, cottage piano, tricycle iron safes, pictures, double and single iron and wooden bedsteads, jewelery, consisting of diamond rings, earrings, buttons, pearl bangles, necklaces, loose diamonds, ruby emeralds, pearls, rings, brooches, gold watches, &c., &c.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, 6th March, 1896.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE HON'BLE Mr. JUSTICE J. JARDINE, I.C.S., will DELIVER a LECTURE at the above Institute, on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1896, at 6 P.M.
SUBJECT:—"Anglo-Indian Poetry".
Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.
H. F. WESTON,
Offg. Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.
By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING
AND
PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

WILL be held at Mahim, on SATURDAY, 7th March.
The Honorable H. M. BIRDWOOD will preside and Mrs. BIRDWOOD has kindly consented to Distribute the Prizes.
The business Meeting will be held at 4-30 P.M.
No Tickets are issued, but all friends of the Orphanage will be heartily welcome.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. F. H. T. ORFORD SHERMAN of Bombay, dated 7th June, 1895, is hereby CANCELLED, (he having tendered his resignation) and is substituted by a Power of Attorney this day granted to Mr. CHARLES MARQUIS, who will sign "Per Procuration" CUTLER PALMER & Co.
F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT,
Attorney for
MESSRS. CUTLER PALMER & Co., of London and India.
Calcutta, 27th February, 1896.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMES TENNANT BOYD of Bombay, has contracted to SELL the Hereditaments and Premises particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any Claim or Demand against or to the said Hereditaments and Premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 28, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, forming part of the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1326 square yards with the tenements and buildings standing thereon and known as Boyd's Ice Factory and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, on or towards the South by Calicut Street, on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and or on towards the East by the premises formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Sigg Sulzer and Company, which piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and is situate in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and is now in the occupation of the said James Tennant Boyd.—Dated this 2nd Day of March, 1896.
BLAND AND NOBLE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The property of Mr. JUSTICE CANDY, MALABAR HILL.
An English-built VICTORIA, by Laughton, with Brake, and with Pole, Bar and Shafts; very comfortable and easy running; in good order. Price Rs. 600.
One BAY WALER GELDING, a good quiet steady HORSE, with a set of single Harness. Price Rs. 350.
For the whole Turn-out, Rs. 1,200.
One "BEAUFORT HUNT" Grain-crusher. Price Rs. 25.
One LADY'S SADDLE, small, in good order. Price Rs. 30.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas...	,, 6-8 ,,	100
Vevey Courts	,, 6-0 ,,	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.
"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
151, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... ,, 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 9d. per quarter.
OFFICE.—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK;
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay;
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta;
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.
And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.
Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.
Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.
*Signature*_____
NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. RAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.
By Orde of the Board
F D. STRANACK,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ..... ,, 4,500,000 = ,, 90,08,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 4,020,000 = ,, 8,40,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Stuart Fabor, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where of the well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been for much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.
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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

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BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE
as supplied by Special Appointment to
H. M. THE QUEEN
AND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

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Fresh Consignments of the
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From the above Firm to Hand.
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WE STOCK and recommend the following CHEAP and GOOD BRANDS:—
D'AUSSY and Co.'s * * * BRANDY
ADOLFO DE TORRES 2 Years Old SHERRY.
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HRI. GADEN and Co.'s St. ESTEPHE CLARET.
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CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.....Bombay.
FOUNTAIN HOTEL.....Mahableshwar.
CHIKALDA HOTEL.....Chik

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bible Readings by the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, Girls' High School, Girgaum, 7-30 a.m.; Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 5-45 and 8-30 p.m. (Open to all.)
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Safari and Madura entered, and the steamers Hooselnee and Colaba left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Tokio, Chupra, and Jubeda entered, and the steamers Vincenzo, Florio, and Idar left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, at 5 o'clock, this afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from yesterday, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by schedule 38, viz., 1s. 2½d. per rupee.

VISITS OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—The Chief of Patdi paid an official visit to his Excellency the Governor, Lord Sandhurst, at 1-15 p.m., on Monday. The same evening the Chief of Patdi gave a dinner to Prince Satasinghji, of Palitana, and his Staff, at his bungalow, at Gamdavie.

THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association will take place to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at the Novelty Theatre. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., has consented to preside on the occasion.

THEFT AT THE AMERICAN ZENANA MISSION.—Miss Clara H. Lawson, Mistress in charge of the American Zenana Mission, Mazagon Road, reported to the Police, on Wednesday morning, the theft of two pairs of door curtains and two table covers, of the aggregate value of Rs. 19, from a drawing-room table, some time during the night of the 3rd instant.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting and prize-distribution of the Indo-British Institution will be held on Friday, the 13th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the school buildings, Esplanade. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst has kindly consented to preside. The prizes will be given away by Mrs. Candy, president of the Ladies' Committee.

"ACCIDENT IN THE P. & O. DOCKYARD.—Yacub Mahomed, a Mahomedan, aged forty-five, residing at Wari Bunder, and employed as a dock labourer in the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, was, on Wednesday afternoon, lifting a heavy piece of iron, when it slipped from his hands, and struck him on the thigh above the knee-cap of the left leg, and he sustained a compound fracture of the bone. The labourer was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, and Sind, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday). Only articles superscribed for despatch by the vessel will be forwarded.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Muka Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

March	St. Hubertus	Lehnhardt
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll
Graceful Dance	Dulcie	Tovey
Selection	Plantation Songs	Kappey
Valse	Souviens Toi	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE IN THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the cotton cleansing department of the Bombay Cotton Press at Colaba. As soon as the flames were discovered, the donkey engine, belonging to the Press was set to work, and the fire was put out in about a quarter of an hour. The Colaba and the Fort steamers were speedily on the spot, but their services were not required. The damage was estimated at about Rs. 1,000, the loss by water being greater than by fire. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to friction caused by a stone getting between the machinery.

A CHILD KILLED.—On Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, Khimji Walji was crossing the Frere Road with an infant in his arms, when he accidentally came in contact with the infant's head, accidentally causing the child's death almost immediately. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, on view of the body of the child, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of February last the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,709, among whom the number of new admissions was 810, classified as stated below, the average daily attendance being 93·4:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindu	206	137	312	655
Mussalman	41	30	76	147
Parsi	2	...	6	8
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total...	249	167	394	810

AGAIN AT IT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mitchell charged Gopal Vishnu, a Hindu of notorious character, having a record of two previous convictions against him, with theft of a cap, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Vithal Rama, residing at Khetwady. On Wednesday morning, accused went to complainant's house, and told his mother that her son wanted the cap. The mother, believing the accused's statement, gave him the cap, which the man then sold to a hawker for eight annas. On the theft being discovered in the evening, a report was made to the police, and the accused was arrested. He admitted the offence, stating that he had sold the cap for eight annas and spent the money. He had been in jail before. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY SHENVI TRUST DISPUTES.—With reference to a High Court report published in yesterday's paper under the above heading, Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, solicitors, write to us:—"The rule was not brought on for argument at all. Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of some of the defendants, applied for an order directing the plaintiffs to make their affidavits in rejoinder within a particular period; and on argument of counsel on that application, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee ordered that the rule should stand over for a fortnight, and that in the meantime the defendants should give to the plaintiffs inspection of such documents referred to in the defendant's affidavit as the plaintiffs wanted. After the order was made, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Inverarity discussed between themselves the advisibility of allowing the rule to stand over until the hearing of the suit, and ultimately it was agreed by consent that the rule should be discharged without prejudice to the contentions of either party, the question of costs being reserved."

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sadat Ghissoo, a Mahomedan, having been in jail twice before, was charged, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 33-8, the property of Haji Nawaj Adam, residing at Madanpura. On Wednesday evening, complainant went out, leaving his wife and children in the house. When he returned home, at about 10 p.m., he heard his wife raising and alarm of "thief, thief." Just then accused came out of the house, and throwing away a bundle, containing the property, commenced running away, followed by complainant. Accused rushed into a shop in the locality, and having extinguished the lamp therein, attempted to hide himself, but he was detected by complainant, who arrested him and handed him over to the police. The accused denied the offence, stating that it was a trumped-up charge brought against him, with a view to get him in trouble, as he was not on good terms with complainant. His Worship disbelieved his statement, and sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A HINDU CLERK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Jadowji Nandlal, a Hindu clerk, appeared to answer charges of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation preferred against him by Oomer Jamal, a well-known horse-dealer. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the prosecution; while the accused was defended by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law. Complainant said accused was in his service as a clerk for the last fourteen years, and that he was in charge of the cash belonging to the firm. On the 14th the accused attended to his duties as usual, but left complainant's shop at about 12 o'clock, handing over the keys of the safe to another clerk. Owing to the accused having disappeared suddenly, complainant made inquiries, and receiving certain information, had his books of account examined, with the result that several false entries were discovered, and it was found that the accused had misappropriated a considerable account of the complainant's money. There was an entry of Rs. 300 under date 18th January last in which Messrs. Patwari & Co. were debited the above sum. On complainant's making inquiries at Patwari & Co. he learnt that no sum of Rs. 300 had been paid to them by complainant's firm, and that the entry was false. Further it was discovered that the accused had cashed a cheque drawn by complainant in favour of one Chogmul Balkison, and had misappropriated the money. After his disappearance, the accused visited his master's shop once, and begged the latter to let him go on making up the deficiencies. The accused had been in hiding all the time, and could be served with the summons only that morning in the court. The magistrate permitted Mr. Taleyarkhan to reserve cross-examination, as complainant had not produced all the account-books required. Navalchund Nemchund, a clerk in the service of the complainant, deposed to receiving keys of the safe from accused, and to having made two entries in the account-book at the request of the accused. He also deposed to seeing the accused remove certain papers from the safe on the 14th ultimo. Cross-examination reserved. Two more witnesses were examined—one from Messrs. Patwari & Co., who denied receiving Rs. 300 from complainant's firm, and the other from the Bank of Bombay, deposing to the accused cashing the cheque for Rs. 1,000. At this stage the case was adjourned until the 12th instant, and accused was ordered to be enlarged on bail.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A SUIT AGAINST SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR.

GULABCHAND MUNELAL AND OTHERS VS. SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR.

THE plaintiffs in this case prayed that the defendant may be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 50,000 together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 24th May, 1895, and that it may be declared that he is liable to them as the purchaser for the price of certain jewellery, etc. Mr. Starling and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Starling, in addressing the court for the plaintiff, submitted that the custom as to return of ornaments given on approval had been proved up to the hilt. The entry might or might not be signed, and it was true that there was no actual agreement between the parties. There was no doubt that, in a case of "janghir," there was a haggling over the price, and the owner said he would take nothing less. The other party takes the goods, and if he does not return them within the stipulated time, he becomes liable for the price. They had distinct evidence that, if the fixed time was allowed to pass, the transaction became a contract, and the owner was entitled to the price he had named as the lowest. One of the witnesses for the defence, Chunalal Punalal, produced an entry with the words "mal sahee"; it was his only entry; and when asked to produce a single similar entry, he was unable to do so. Amichand produced two entries bearing upon the custom, but they bore dates subsequent to the filing of the suit and were open to remark. The circumstance that one lot had been returned after the time would only show that it suited the party to receive it; but it did not do away with the custom. The learned counsel submitted that the plaintiff had proved a custom that, if the goods were not returned within the time, the would-be purchaser would be bound to pay the price mentioned in the agreement, because it was the lowest price the seller would take. There was a haggling over the price of the jewels in this case. The seller first demanded Rs. 60,000 Shamsudin named Rs. 40,000; but the plaintiff said his lowest price would be Rs. 50,000, and the Sirdar finally agreed to receive them. In the same way there was a discussion with regard to the time; and the defendant having agreed to the time mentioned in the agreement, it ought to be construed strictly against him. The whole of the evidence for the defendant showed that he had been trying to fish out a defence, and his defence was merely a fishing one. The defendant had proved that the ornaments were worth the small sum he wanted to show they were worth. Bhicajee valued the jewels at Rs. 32,700, but would not give a certificate, because he probably thought he would have to raise the value. Shamsudin valued them at Rs. 40,000, when there was no dispute between the parties; so that it would appear that the ornaments were not of such small value that the Sirdar would have agreed to take them at the plaintiff's price. With regard to the witness for the defence, Nanabhai, the learned counsel said he was not to be believed when the Sirdar himself swore to directly the opposite. The learned Advocate-General argued that the condition of eight or ten days extra was all along understood to be a condition from the beginning; but both the Sirdar and Nanabhai contradicted him on the point. It it was an understood condition, an astute man like the Sirdar would have insisted upon its insertion in the agreement; but he said he did not mention it until the last moment. The defence that the Sirdar had been asked to sell the jewels on the plaintiffs' account was not hinted at in the cross-examination of the plaintiff, or Shamsudin, or in the defendant's telegram asking for an extension of time; but it was got up when the Sirdar came into the witness-box. The Sirdar never ventured to say in his letters or telegrams that eight or ten days' time had been granted by the plaintiff beyond the term mentioned in the agreement.

His lordship: O yes, he said so in one of the letters.

Mr. Starling: Not for a long time afterwards. Continuing, the learned counsel said it was mentioned in one of the letters that the Sirdar would try to sell the ornaments for the plaintiff if the time was extended. The proposal to extend the time came in the first instance not from the plaintiff, but from Nanabhai. The learned counsel referred to the correspondence to show that the defendant's case had been varying from time to time. A bad case of the defendant did not make a good case for the plaintiff, but when it was shown that the defendant's was a false case, it led to the presumption that the plaintiff's claim was a just one.

His lordship took time to consider his decision.

THE CHARGE OF SELLING A MINOR.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Vijli, a Hindu woman of bad repute, stood charged with buying Hurkhi, a minor girl, and Nana Patel stood charged with selling the girl. Inspector Wilkins led evidence for the prosecution, while Mr. S.B. Spencer, pleader, defended. The circumstances under which the girl was brought down from her native country and sold here have already been stated. The second accused in his defence said that he was entrusted with the girl by a caste-fellow of his, and out of sympathy for the girl he sold her to the woman. He had no bad intention in effecting the sale. He pleaded for mercy.

The magistrate asked the girl if she know her age, and the time when her parents died. The girl answered that she did not know it.

The magistrate having framed charges against the accused, Mr. Spencer spoke on behalf of Vijli, that the woman was made a tool by some other parties. The second accused, Nana Patel, had come to Bombay some time ago, and had received Rs. 50 for his expenses from a person, and when payment was demanded he gave away a woman, whom he had brought with him. Being emboldened by this act, he again came to Bombay with the girl, the subject matter of the present charge, and left her in charge of Vijli for the money he had received during his stay in Bombay from that woman. Being told that the girl was parentless, Vijli pitied her, and kept her as her domestic servant. The illiterate woman did not know that she was doing an illegal act. There was no evidence to show that the girl was purchased for immoral purposes.

The magistrate remarked that whoever sold a girl to a person of bad repute must know that she would be used for immoral purpose. Such cases in Bombay ought to be peremptorily stopped, and he, therefore, sentenced Nana to two years' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default of the payment of the fine to six months' further imprisonment. The woman was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE second race for the cup presented by Mr. J. Marshall will take place, to-morrow afternoon, over a special course as follows:—

From Pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy W.-N.W. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round Red Channel Buoy north of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round Mooring Buoy N. E. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round Butcher Beacon, leaving it to starboard, round North Karanjah Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard.

Ships' boats, Kiralyne and and Tomtit, will start at 2-30 p.m.; preliminary flag B of Commercial Code at 2-15; and warning gun at 2-25, when the blue peter will be hoisted. All other yachts and boats will scart at 3 p.m.; preliminary flag C of Commercial Code at 2-45; and warning gun at 2-55, when the blue peter will be hoisted.

The difference in time of starting will, of course, be taken into consideration at the finish.

Entries close, at noon, to-day.

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS'S English version of "Old French Romances," which we lately announced, will be issued in a few days by Mr. George Allen, of Ruskin House. Among the romances will be the story of Amis and Amile, and King Florus and the fair Jehane. An edition of the Romances was some time ago published by Mr. Morris at the Kelmscott Press. But it was a limited one, and too expensive for most readers. Mr. Allen's edition will be a cheap one. Mr. Allen has also nearly ready the twelfth part of the splendid edition of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," with Mr. Walter Crane's illustrations. It will contain five full-page designs, besides several canto headings.

THE CURATIVE POWERS OF ELECTRICITY.

OCULAR demonstration of his method of treatment was given, last night, by Dr. Maloney, in his open air saloon, opposite the Victoria Terminus. The saloon, which is capable of holding an audience of several hundreds of people, was illuminated with lines of coloured fairy lamps, which gave it an exceedingly picturesque appearance. There was a very large attendance of spectators, the applicants for admission being so numerous that several additional chairs had to be procured for the accomodation of the late comers. The proceedings commenced with a short lecture by Dr. Maloney's manager, who explained that the Doctor had achieved a wide celebrity as an exponent of the cure of nervous diseases by the use of electricity. Dr. Maloney, who was received with applause, then appeared on the platform, and in the course of a brief address asked what is electricity. It was only repeating a question that every scientist at the present moment was asking himself, and yet there was no scientist alive who could answer it. Although he believed in electricity, he did not pledge himself to electricity alone, but he should make use of any surgical knowledge that he possessed to obtain a lasting benefit for his patients. At the conclusion of Dr. Maloney's remarks, a Parsee, belonging to the Stamps Department, and recommended by Mr. John S. Maidment, the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, was carried on to the platform. Mr. Maidment, in a very kindly letter, stated that the patient, who it appeared had been suffering from locomotor ataxy for the past seven years, and had been confined to his bed for over two years and a-half, was a thoroughly deserving man. The limbs of the man were then manipulated by Dr. Maloney, and his manager, who is also an experienced electrician. Several other patients suffering from various forms of nervous complaint were subsequently treated. Following this a highly-amusing exhibition of electrical tricks was given by the manager, who, at the close was warmly applauded.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN TO HER PEOPLE.

THE following letter from the Queen has been received by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and is published in the English paper of Monday, Feb. 17:—

OSBORNE, February 14, 1896.

I have alas! once more to thank My loyal subjects for their warm sympathy in a fresh grievous affliction which has befallen Me and My Beloved Daughter, Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg.

This new sorrow is overwhelming, and to Me is a double one, for I lose a dearly loved and helpful Son, whose presence was like a bright sunbeam in My Home, and My dear Daughter loses a noble devoted Husband to whom she was united by the closest affection.

To witness the blighted happiness of the Daughter who has never left Me, and has comforted and helped Me, is hard to bear. But the feeling of universal sympathy so touchingly shown by all classes of My subjects has deeply moved My Child and Myself, and helped and soothed us greatly.

I wish from My heart to thank My People for this, as well as for the appreciation manifested of the dear and gallant Prince who laid down his life in the service of his adopted Country.

My beloved Child is an example to all, in her courage, resignation, and submission to the will of God.

VICTORIA, R. I.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

ANOTHER change of programme took place last night, when the complimentary benefit to that pair of Aerial Queens, the Warren Sisters, drew an immense audience, which was also attracted by the announcement that, in company with the trainer, Le Chang Foo, Mr. Charley Goldspink, an individual well-known to the sporting fraternity, would enter the den of the Royal Bengal Tiger Duke, the largest of its kind ever seen in captivity. The public were again entertained to the world-renowned statuary act, and the tremendous muscular development of Mr. Warren, the Modern Samson, was once more shown in a very practical manner. The Harmstons announce the performance of to-morrow evening to be their last in Bombay, and the same afternoon, being the last matinee, two handsome gold watches will be given away amongst children on that occasion on the same conditions as yesterday.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

THE Calcutta papers give details of the sad drowning accident which occurred at the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, on Sunday resulting in the death of two European children, one a girl named Beatrice Chapman, and the other a boy named Oswald Kenna, aged 14 years. A picnic party including several children, went to the Botanical gardens on Sunday. Three of the children, Beatrice Chapman, Oswald Kenna, and his half-sister Gertrude Kay, aged 10 years, resolved to have a bath in one of the tanks, in disregard of the warning not to get into the water, as none of them knew how to swim, and the bank was steep. Arnold Kenna, the elder brother of one of the children, begged of them not to go into the water, warning them that the bank was very steep. Despite his remonstrances the children got into the water, and were scarcely a minute or two in it, when they found themselves beyond their depth, and it became apparent to those on the bank that they were in danger of drowning. The boy Arnold at once raised an alarm, which attracted the notice of some of the gentlemen in the vicinity. One of them, Mr. Herbert, hurried to the spot, and, throwing off his coat, immediately jumped into the water. By this time only one of the children, Gertrude Kay, was visible in the centre of the tank. Mr. Herbert got hold of her just as she was about to sink, and swam back to the bank with her. Having placed her in safety he immediately returned to the rescue of the other two, of whom, however, nothing could be seen. He remained for a considerable time in the water diving for them, without success, and returned to the bank only when thoroughly exhausted. Information was sent to the police, who sent a party to drag the tank. The news of the sad occurrence had by this time spread, and a large number of people, European and native, assembled on the bank, where the picnic party had gathered terror stricken at the fatality. The bodies of both the children were recovered by 5 p. m., but owing to the delay in consequence of the police enquiry, the remains were not brought into Calcutta till nearly midnight. The girl Gertrude Kay, is the daughter of Mr. Kay, a preventive officer and Oswald Kenna, the boy, who was drowned, was his step-son. Beatrice Chapman, was the only child of a widowed mother. Those who had assembled on the banks of the tank, which is known to be the deepest one in the garden, will not soon forget the distressing scene when the bodies of the two children were recovered. It seems that bathing in the tanks at the Botanical Gardens is strictly prohibited, and a chupprassee is supposed to be in charge of each tank to prevent any one from getting in.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 3rd, was 564, giving a death-rate of 34·04 per annum per thousand as against 33·03 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·91 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 138 died from fevers; 28, small-pox; 7, measles; 82, phthisis; 1, leprosy; 32, diseases of the nervous system; 98, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 9, dysentery; 26, still-born; 57, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 21; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 262; Hindu outcaste, 68; Mussalman, 138; Parsee, 21; Native Christian, 19; European, 4; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 283 as against 252 the corresponding period of last year, and 269 the average over the past five years.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A MAGISTRATE'S IRRECULAR PROCEEDINGS QUASHED.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHIDLINGAPPA BIN SHIDBASAPPA.

MR. F. G. H. ANDERSON, first class magistrate of Dharwar, convicted the accused, a police patel, on the 3rd October last, of the offences of wrongful confinement, and of abetment of bribery, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25 for each offence. The fines were paid under protest, and Mr. T. Hamilton, the Sessions Judge of Dharwar, reported the proceedings to the High Court.

Mr. Hamilton, in his reference, said the principal in the case was a police naik by name Babajee Sadashiva, who was sentenced to imprisonment for three months for each offence, which sentences Mr. Hamilton had reversed on appeal. The reasons why, in his opinion, both the naik and the police patel were wrongly convicted were these:—The charge of wrongful confinement was held proved against both the patel and the naik, not on the evidence tendered for the prosecution, but on a statement of the police patel which was not only inadmissible as against the naik, but in itself was a complete denial of the truth of that charge. The charge of bribery was held proved against the naik on the uncorroborated statement of an accomplice. The evidence for the prosecution, which the magistrate hardly considered at all, was full of improbabilities, contradictions, and inconsistencies. The evidence for the defence was entirely ignored by the magistrate on the ground that it did not agree with the patel's statement above alluded to. The magistrate's procedure in the initiation of the prosecution was "unusual and irregular. To a police patel, conviction of abetment of offences, punishable under Sections 342, and 161, means ruin for life, as proceedings are certain to be taken for his dismissal from office. The naik was convicted of wrongful confinement of two ryots in the village chowri, and of taking a bribe to release them; while the patel was convicted of abetment of the offences.

MR. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the reference, said: This court has in Criminal Rulings 42, 44 and 45 of 1895 pointed out the need of careful inquiry into complaints against village officers. They are exposed to the danger of false charges being made against them: and it is of great importance that magistrates use that procedure intended to secure fair trial. The magistrate's finding is defective on matters of fact, because he did not comply with Section 367 of the Code which required him to state the points for decision, as was pointed out in Re Shivappa, I L R, 15 Bombay, 11. There is no finding as to what the abetment of wrongful confinement for which the patel has been convicted consisted in. The magistrate has not found that any complaint was made to the patel. One complainant accuses the head constable only of putting him in arrest, the other first said that this constable and the patel both did it; but in cross-examination he ex-onerated the patel. He is contradicted by Ninga who called him to the chowri. There is no evidence that the patel joined in the arrest; and in fact all the evidence for the prosecution which the magistrate believed shews that the inquiry, arrest and confinement were acts of the constable. The magistrate was therefore bound to frame an issue to be determined on such well-known laws as the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Village Police Act and the District Police Act whether the patel had any power to arrest the complainants, and the magistrate has not alluded to these laws. He seems to have held that the patel had some such power to interfere with the head constable, and that his presence without interference was an illegal omission. This is not the law. After the constable had made an arrest, the Code of Criminal Procedure applied and the responsibility was his. There is nothing to show that the patel advised that the complainants should be kept in custody and that the constable should not report the arrest. The magistrate also failed to frame an issue whether there was any reasonable cause for the arrest. The reasons which we have given require us to set aside the conviction under Sections 342 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code. The magistrate has also convicted on the proof of abetment of the constable in accepting Rs. 6 as a bribe to release the complainants. The learned judge is right in objecting to the patel being convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of the accomplice, who says he volunteered and paid this bribe. The accomplice only incriminates the patel by putting words into his mouth, a kind of evidence that can be falsely brought at any time. On this ground the accomplice is discrepant. He is contradicted by the two complainants on the important question whether as was natural he informed them next day of this bribe on their account. They say he did not. The magistrate has thus convicted not merely on a totally uncorroborated story of an accomplice but on one which is contradicted by the two complainants. The official has also been deprived of a protection of the highest importance to officials, viz., of the rule about accomplices. We draw attention to this court's rulings in Q. E. vs. Magania, I. L. R., 14 Bombay, 115; Q. E. vs. Chagan, ibid 331; and Q. E. vs. Karigowde 19 ib., p. 151. The delay of eight days in making any complaint and then sending the complaint in a letter through the police are circumstances which make the magistrate distrust the story. He ought therefore to have done what Sections 202 requires, to have examined the complainants if he thought it was right to take any notice, and to have postponed any process against the constable and patel. Instead of doing this, he sent for and examined the constable and patel, but even put them on oath. Whether they were the accused persons who must not at all be examined on oath as is said in Section 342 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and in Section 6 of Act 10 of 1873 is a matter we need not decide without argument. See Q. E. vs. Mona Puna, I.L. Report 16, Bombay 686. But the practice is contrary to the principles of the law. A magistrate should not put persons on oath unless he is satisfied of his authority so to do, for it may be an oppression. Oath "ex-officio" case 6 Coke R. 227, in re-Ganesh Sathe, I. L. Report 13, Bombay 621. As the learned judge points out, and the magistrate's judgment shew, the conviction is based chiefly on the face that when the patel said so when thus allowed on oath was different to the defence made at the trial. Whereas the burden of proof lay on the prosecution and the proper materials for judgment was the testimony as to what specific acts the patel did, and what particular words he said. For these reasons the conviction under Section 114 and 161 of the Indian Penal Code must be set aside.

Mr. Justice Ranade, who concurred in the judgment, said:—I agree in thinking that the conviction of the patel on the double charges must be set aside. It is not clear whether sanction had been asked for before he was placed on trial. The charge under Section 161 rests solely on the evidence of one person, who pretends to have paid the bribe. None of the independent witnesses knew anything about it, and the complainant and his cousin also deny all knowledge. This man Gouda who offered the bribe says he gave it to the naik outside the chowri, while the patel sat in the chowri. This man Gouda himself by his own statement is the principal offender, and his evidence is worthless, and should not have been believed. The magistrate's view that he would have disbelieved the evidence if it had been conspirated is plainly not in accordance with the rulings of this court. As regards the other charge also the complainant's story is that he and his cousin were detained twenty-four hours. They made no complaint for nine days, and even then sent the complaint by post. They were not formally examined on oath till many days after the patel had been examined on oath, and this deposition on oath was used and relied upon as the principal evidence against the patel to discredit his denial of the charge. The whole of this proceeding was very irregular. The evidence such as it is in this charge also assigns to the patel a very subordinate position. He was either silent or did not resist. The complainants admittedly went to their homes for meals. The evidence shows that there has been much exaggeration throughout. The police evidence for the defence should not have been so summarily disposed of. This is the reason stated by the Sessions Judge. I would set aside the conviction on both charges.

For the above reasons, the court set aside the convictions and sentences in the case.

MASCULINE criticisms upon the movement for admitting ladies to degrees at Oxford and Cambridge have been getting so serious lately that it is a relief to find the following (perhaps unconscious) gem of humour in the Report of the Oxford Committee appointed by the Hebdomadal Council:—"It was urged that a Pass degree would attract a large number of women students to Oxford. On the other hand, it was said that a girl who merely wishes to 'have a good time' will not come to the University, but will prefer other ways of attaining her object." Comment (says the *Isis*) would be superfluous. A serious critic may remark, however (observes the *St. James's Gazette*) that if the degree question is to be argued on the assumption that degrees will form part of the modern young lady's notion of having a good time, the Universities must reconsider the whole subject of examinations; since all that is contended for is that women should not be debarred from the degree when they have passed the already open examination for it. Meanwhile the *Granta* reminds us that this is Leap Year, and the last one until 1904, so that the ladies are not unnaturally pressing their movement to the front with the utmost vigour. The *Granta* wants to know whether undergraduates are not to be allowed a voice on this question of "petticoat government." Certainly, if the Cambridge Union represents Cambridge undergraduates' opinion, the degree will not be given, for a proposal to do so was lost at last week's debate by 157 votes to 89. The leader of the opposition was a Mr. MacBride. There is a flavour of matrimony about the name which at once suggests a speech about women's "sphere" in life.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. GORDHANDAS KHATAU'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE vernacular papers speak in terms of high praise of Mr. Gordhandas Khatau's, recent gift of a lakh of rupees for the encouragement of education in his community. The "Indian Spectator" remarks: "What strikes one most in the munificent gift of a lakh of rupees by Messrs. Goverdhandas and Mulraj Khatau, and in the fund started by Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimjee, Dwarhadas Dharamsi and other Bhattia gentlemen, for encouraging education in their community, is the fact that they desire to supplement and work hand-in-hand with the funds left by the late Sir Gokuldas Tejpal for precisely similar work. In the boarding school, maintained out of the funds of the Gokuldas Charities at the Gowalia Tank, poor Bhattia boys are admitted by preference, provided they have advanced up to the VI.th standard. The new fund aims at bringing up boys to that standard, and thus leaving them to be taken care of by the Gokuldas Tejpal Charities. That is an excellent combination, and may, amongst other things, give us more Bhattias to take advantage of the aid of the Charities than unfortunately come forward at present."

THE PHILANTHROPIST OF RANDEIR.

He who gives to his fellowmen the blessing of pure drinking water is a philanthropist, and the "Indian Spectator" is of opinion that "more valuable than the Bhattia benefaction at Bombay is Haji Essub Mahomed Sulliman's gift to the little town of Randeir, on the other side of Surat, of a lakh and twenty thousand rupees towards a supply of pure water. We do not refer here merely to the money value of the gift, as Sulliman has hardly a tenth, we should think, of Mr. Khatau's worldly possessions. And of that, he has given largely. And Haji Sulliman has given so large a share of his fortune, not to members of his own community alone, but to all the inhabitants of his native town, without distinction of race. This is true charity: much more valuable than the giving away by millionaires of cartloads of their superfluous wealth." The "Gujerat Mitra" says: "The munificent gift of a lakh and eleven thousand of that well-known Moslem merchant prince of Randeir, we mean, Mr. Haji Essub Mahomed Suleman for supplying water to Randeir deserves the hearty thanks and approval of the people. It appears that our Moslem brethern are not slow to appreciate the proverbial charities of their Parsee friends in Bombay and other parts of India and the example followed by the latter is a sufficient initiation for the wealthy of this generally backward race of people as evidenced by the munificent gifts of Haji Jakeria Patel and others in Bombay and other places.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST'S FRANKNESS.

As an instance to show how ready Lord Sandhurst is to rectify a mistake or remove a misunderstanding, the "Gujerati" refers to his Excellency's disallowing one of the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal's interpellations relating to murder cases on the ground of public interests, and allowing afterds the same question to be put in a slightly altered form. Our contemporary then discourses: "Lord Sandhurst has, it is well known, won the respect and esteem of the people by his genial sympathy and winning manners. No administrator in India is destined to succeed unless his heart is in genuine sympathy with the subject population and it is really gratifying to find that Lord Sandhurst possesses in a pre-eminent degree that quality of heart without which foreign domination can not but lead to general unrest and dissatisfaction. His visits to medical, educational, and philanthropic institutions and his public utterances show how deep an interest he takes in the welfare of the people and how hard worked he is. If rumour be correct, Lord Sandhurst was some time ago engaged in the study of Elphinstone's works and minutes. We have no doubt a fair-minded governor like his Excellency will by such study acquire not a little of the noble spirit that animated that great statesman."

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The "Monitor" holds forth the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as an examplar to Indian political associations, remarking: "Many of our political associations may with advantage go to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to learn habits of promptitude and despatch, as well as to acquire business-like methods of work. There is nothing about it of "the talkative and the charlatan," to which reference was made by Mr. Justice Jardine in the last Convocation address, in connection with certain proceedings of the University Senate. The Chamber rose high in the estimation of Government and the public alike during the years when Mr. Forbes Adam was its chairman, and under his successors, it has fully maintained its reputation. The annual report, submitted to the meeting of the Chamber last week, is a fresh proof of the extent to which the Government seek its advice and opinion on various questions of public interest, all of which are not directly connected with commerce. We, therefore, take the presence of Lord Sandhurst at the annual meeting in the light of a tribute to the Chamber as a body of much weight and influence."

THE FERTILE MR. GEORGE COTTON.

The "Independent," professing to be an admirer of the originality of Mr. George Cotton, the prince of mill-agents, observes: "Mr. George Cotton is nothing if not original. In his own business too, he has chalked out all new and original ways to make it more and more progressive and lucrative. It is that which has extended the sphere of action of Bombay, and those who had seen its capacity in the old days of his late partner Mr. Greaves speak with admiration for the additions and extensions he has already made. His is the fertile mind, and a fertile mind for a merchant means a good deal. Originality of idea is the one essential result of such a mind, and the idea that he had suggested the other day at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the great trunk lines in India to be taken up and be administered by especially created "Railway Trust" just on the principle of Port Trust has the merit of originality about it. As such it is worth looking into, for we lose nothing by having its "pros" and "cons" before us. Mr. Cotton has made out a nice case in favour and although there may be strong objections against it, yet if the question is taken up by Indian Chambers of Commerce as he desires and treshed out to the fullest extent, it will create some opinion on it which will no doubt guide us either to agitate for it till the goal is reached or to give it up as one full of plausibilities only."

SURGEON GENERAL TURNBULL.

Speaking of Surgeon General Turnbull, who has just retired on pension, the "Indian Spectator" observes: "We do not know enough of his past services to be able to present to our readers anything like a record of them. But we have followed his career since his appointment as head of the Medical Department in Bombay, and cannot withhold a word of praise for his conscientious dischar

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, 18 lakhs out of the 60 offered were placed at 1s. 2 13-16d., Calcutta taking 11 lakhs, Bombay 2½ lakhs, and Madras 4½ lakhs, at 1s. 2 13-16d.; while 42 lakhs of Wire Transfers were allotted between the three Presidencies, to the amounts of 19 lakhs, 1½ lakh, and 21½ lakhs, respectively at 1s. 2 27-32d., these rates showing an advance of 3-32d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment price, but being the same for Bills as the higher rate obtained for the extra Bills made meantime. It is announced that 60 lakhs of Bills will be allotted again next week. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate in London on India by 1/8d. per cent. yesterday, making it 1s. 2 9-16d.

Consols in London advanced ¼th per cent. yesterday to 109½; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher at 119¼. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced by 1-8th to ⅜ per cent.; that on Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 1 per cent. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower, at £65 5/8. An advance of 1-8d. took place in Bar Silver in London at 31 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 3-8 cents per oz. dearer at 68 3-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 103½; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·21½.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 34 3-8s., per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, business done, the tone of the market being easier. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was quoted ¼d. higher, at 13¾s. per ton.

No further change took place in prices of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 11-64d. for March deliveries, and 4 9-64d. for July-August. The market closed steady; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, East Indian *nil*. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday, Cotton prices were virtually unchanged, 7 11-16 cents per lb. having been named for ready Mid-Uplands, and 7-46 cents for June Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales; and the total arrivals to date now compare as follows with those for the same time in the two preceding years t—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts...	13,000	15,000	12,000
Two days' do.	59,000	85,000	45,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895.....	4,584,000	6,879,000	5,241,000

A further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has taken place in the price of Cotton here to-day, the feeling having been quiet, and business upon a small scale. Exporters have taken only 800 Bengal, at Rs. 158; while the Mills have bought 1,300 bales, consisting of 800 Bhownugger, at Rs. 185; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 166-70; and 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 164½; Barsee, at Rs. 189; and Bhosawal, at Rs. 171½ per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone to-day, and only a small business has been reported, while prices have declined one anna per cwt., making our quotations stand as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-11-0	per cwt.
Do 85 "	"	4-10-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	4-10-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-9-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-8-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-8-6	"
Hard Red.....	"	3-9-6	"

SEEDS have also been quiet, but with a moderate business passing. Prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* base declined one anna to our quotations; but other kinds are unchanged in value.

Linseed	Rs.	6 5 0	to Rs. 6 7 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	7 4 0	to " 7 5 0	"
Do. do Cawnpore	"	6 14 0		"
Do. Red do.	"	6 4 0	to " 6 6 0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	11,198 bales.
Wheat	15,543 cwts.
Linseed.....	21,286 "
Rapeseed	1,878 "
Gingellyseed.....	4,164 "
Groundnuts	1,763 "
Castorseed	2,188 "
Rice	17,857 "

FREIGHTS remain dull and weak. A steamer in port has been fixed at 13s. 3d. for one port, or 13s. 9d. per ton for two ports.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7/8d. for three months' sight Credits. Of the latter class of paper we have heard of little offering for any delivery; and in the early part of the day enquiry for Bank remittance was very limited; but before the close the Bazaar came out buyers, and rates closed weaker as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 2 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 2¾d.	"
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	...1·56½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining to-day and rates have receded to 107 for cash, and 107 3-16 for the settlement at the end of this month, at which they closed.

SHARES.—This market remains without much life, but quotations generally show no change, the following being the only alterations in our list this evening :—An advance of Rs. 10, in Manockjee Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 5, in David; of Rs. 2½ each, in Jamshed and Lukhmidass; In Presses Mercantile are Rs. 2½ lower; Bombay Flour Mill, Rs. 45. In Banks Commercial and Land Mortgage are Rs. 2½ lower; and Bank of Bombay Rs. 1½ up at Rs. 1,413½.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	3½

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109½
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	65 5-8
Bar Silver	31⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, MARCH 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 4.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valeria, from Trieste, left for Karrachi this morning.

The Flotio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Hongkong, for Bombay, on the 5th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Alphee left Bushire, for Bombay, on the 3rd instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 9th instant.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd February 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,000	2,61,000	4,000	3,81,000
Or per mile of Railway	245	572	9	826
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	7,17,071	15,11,503	23,895	22,52,472
Total for 8 weeks ..	8,30,074	17,75,503	27,895	26,33,472
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,795	2,25,531	8,177	3,52,503
Per mile of Ry do.	236	511	18	765
Total to corresponding date do.	8,07,262	17,95,592	27,946	26,30,120

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 28,497
Ditto to date ..... " 3,352

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KARACHI.

BIRTH.

SLADEN—February 22, at Karachi, the wife of J Sladen, I C S, of a son.

NASIK.

BIRTH.

HILL—February 29, at Nasik, the wife of Captain J. R. Hill 20th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CADELL—February 28, at Allahabad, the wife of Alan Cadell, C S, of a daughter.

EDDY—February 29, at Calcutta, the wife of H C Eddy, of a daughter.

FRANCIS—February 28, at Comilla, Tipperah, the wife of Ernest E Francis, Surgeon, Assam-Bengal Railway, of a daughter.

FAGAN—February 26, at Montgomery, the wife of P J Fagan, I C S, of a son.

MEYER—February 27, at No 4, Pollock Street, Calcutta, the wife of F L Meyer, of a son.

PARTRIDGE—February 24, at Gorakhpur, the wife of Godfrey B Partridge, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DANIELL—WRENCH—February 22, at St Saviour's Church Jhansi, by the Rev Klugh, Frank W Daniell, 8th B I, to Mabel Edith, eldest daughter of J M Wrench, C E, Indian Midland Railway.

PUGH—CHAPLIN—March 2, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venble W MacCarthy, Lewis Pugh Evans, eldest son of Lewis Pugh Pugh, Esq, of Abermaed, Aberpetwyth, in the County of Cardiganshire, to Adah Emily Sophia, eldest daughter of Thomas Chaplin, Esq, M D, of Anerley, London.

DEATHS.

CANTANIA—January 31, at Rajkote, Kathiawar, George Frederick Macleod Catania (Jessica), aged 40 years.

DAVIDSON—March 1, Joseph Davidson, Assistant Superintendent, Alfred Park.

HIGGINS—February 21, at Meerut, of small-pox, Percy Alexander Higgins, of Mhow.

LE FENORE—February 17, in the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, after a lingering illness, Miss Catherine Felicia (Kate), the beloved daughter of Louis Francois Le Fenore, of Monghyr.

MATTHEWS—February 21, at Nurpur, District Jhelum, William Matthews, Superintendent, Salt Revenue, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1896.

LORD WENLOCK'S period of office in the Madras Presidency comes to a close a week hence. It will be no surprise to those who know something of Lord Wenlock and of the real nature of the work which he has carried on in the Southern Presidency, when it is asserted that the real characteristic of his regime is a record of solid progress, and that it is no exaggeration to assert that there is no department which his Excellency does not leave better than he found it. It is always difficult, of course, to accurately apportion the share of praise or blame which falls to a Governor of the total belonging to his Administration, but in this particular case it is at least safe to say that where Lord Wenlock's personal share in the action of his Government is not to the outside world distinctly traceable, yet his influence has everywhere been felt, not only by all classes of officials, to whom he has set an example of untiring energy in the discharge of his arduous duties, but by the community at large, who are now reaping the benefits of a policy dictated, in its leading features, by his Lordship's sound common sense, and his marked preference for practical progress over experimental changes. In reviewing the details of the Administration in question the affairs of the Presidency Town and District Municipalities may well be considered in the first place. In Madras itself, the Harbour is the first work which calls for notice. Commenced in 1875 on an estimate of Rs. 56,50,780, the expenditure on this undertaking has risen, owing to various reasons, not the least of which was the havoc wrought by the great cyclone of November 1881, to a sum which on completion will probably amount to Rs. 1,27,52,508. The north pier caisson was set in position in March 1894, and the caisson for the south pier in March 1895. The harbour now consists of two piers, in length 3,816 feet 9 inches and 3,931 feet 1½ inches, respectively. These form an entrance of 515 feet 6 inches, with a light-house on either side. With a view to the general improvement of the harbour the Government has recently approved certain proposals of the Harbour Trust Board involving an expenditure of Rs. 16,89,296, of which Rs. 2,19,069 is to be expended on deepening the harbour to provide additional berths for ships.

Lord Wenlock's reign will be memorable in the city for the completion of several fine public buildings. The new High Court, a handsome pile facing the bay, and surmounted by a large central domed tower, on which the Port light has been placed, was opened by Lord Wenlock in July 1892. The Connemara Library, erected next to the museum, is a new and very striking loooking structure, whilst the new Law College, which is being built to the west side of the new High Court, to which it is similar in design, will complete a handsome group of buildings. The total cost involved on the three above public buildings is close upon twenty-two lakhs. Whilst, however, Madras has thus been beautified, it is still more satisfactory to note that that long-established evil, the offensive River Cooum, has received marked attention with a view to its purification. How urgently needed is this purification is easily perceived when it is borne in mind that for nine months in every year the Cooum, near its mouth, lies as a lagoon filled with an admixture of fresh and salt water in the centre of the town. Whilst on the one hand it is cut off from the sea by sand banks, and receives moreover no additional fresh water during this period, on the other hand, so it has been calculated by Mr. Edward Cousins, C.E., the expert who was sent out by the Secretary of State to study the problem, that over one million gallons of sewage per diem is poured from a great number of sewers into this stagnant brackish pool. The solid contents of this sewage form layer upon layer of deposit, emitting noxious exhalations, and even when the river is tidal this sediment, disturbed by the action of the tidal water, throws off most unwholesome gases. It is clear that no purification scheme can be really efficient unless it provides for the total elimination of sewage matter from the river, and this can only be effected by a complete drainage scheme for the whole town. Such a scheme was drawn up by Mr. Cousins, but Government were compelled to abandon it, owing to its cost of sixty-one lakhs for construction and seven and three-quarter lakhs for maintenance, an expenditure which would have added sixty-two per cent. to the taxation of the city. Accordingly, the Cooum is to be purified, at least to a great extent, by the replacement by seawater at regular intervals of a very considerable proportion of its contents. This is to be effected by the construction of a Canal from the north side of the harbour to the Buckingham Canal, which is connected with the river. It is hoped that a continual replacement of a considerable portion of the contents of the Canal and river will result from the consequent entry twice in the twenty-four hours of a large body of water at one point and its discharge at another and distant point. The estimate for this project is Rs. 9,50,000, of which Rs. 6,00 000 has been allotted in the Budget of 1896-97. Although, as stated above, the Cousins' drainage scheme has had to be abandoned, Government has adopted a scheme of the Municipal Engineer, which is practically to lay down the larger drains of the former scheme in the most insanitary portions of the town, at an estimated cost of twenty lakhs in the first instance and Rs. 1,54,780 annual working charges. The water-supply is likewise to be improved at a cost of nearly six and three-quarter lakhs. Both the drainage and water-supply schemes are of such a nature as to permit of their easy extension on "Cousin's lines" when funds are available. The grant of one and a-half lakhs to the Municipality for the construction of an incinerator for the burning and disposal of rubbish, and a Survey made with a view to running streets through the most crowded parts of the town complete the sanitation policy of Lord Wenlock's Government in the Presidency Town.

But it is not only in Madras that serious efforts have been made towards effective sanitation. In the District Municipalities the Government inaugurated a policy of extending financial aid to local resources by means of grants-in-aid and State loans for the promotion of measures relating to the public health. Thus in the period under review Rs. 9,382,291 was granted, and the loans aggregated Rs. 6,87,915, of the total of which Rs. 14,87,206 was for water-supply and Rs. 139,000 for drainage schemes. From April 1891 to March 1895, Rs. 12,74,797 was expended on the former and Rs. 168,872 on the latter schemes. Vaccination, now compulsory in all Municipalities save the new one of Srivilliputtur, it may be remarked, has made great progress, the number of persons vaccinated having increased from 80,852 in 1891 to 95,828 in 1895, and the number of children under one year vaccinated in the latter year was more than double that in 1891—42,328 as against 20,298. A general improvement in the administration of the several Municipalities has taken place. The right of electing Councillors was withdrawn from two Municipalities, and extended to four, the number of towns in which the elective principle is in force increasing from 32 to 34. In four cases of marked want of efficiency, the interests of the ratepayers were protected by the appointment of a full-time paid chairman. The revenue rose from Rs. 18,26,380 in 1890-91 to Rs. 26,98,776 in 1894-95, the increase of Rs. 8,72,376 being spread over all items, though the forms of taxation have remained practically unaltered. Turning to Local Funds it is gratifying to observe an increase of Rs. 5,59,317 in the revenue of 1894-95 over that of 1890-91, the figures being Rs. 77,63,701 as against Rs. 72,04,384. The expenditure rose from Rs. 71,87,983 in the latter year to Rs. 76,38,739 in 1894-95, the increase being chiefly on education, Rs. 11,43,293 in 1894-95, as against Rs. 941,253 in 1890-91, and on sanitation Rs. 17,33,957 as against Rs. 14,39,619. The outlay on Public Works (including roads) was, however, almost stationary, and the Government have accordingly ordered that for the future at least half the income from land-cess, *plus* the net receipts from tolls, shall be spent on roads, the additional funds which will be required being obtained by a reduction in expenditure on education and sanitation, in which the percentage of outlay to receipts has been very high. Speaking generally the administration showed a steady improvement, the members of the panchayets displaying a fair amount of interest in the discharge of their duties, and the local taxation being collected without opposition.

THE fall of the Crispi Cabinet was inevitable when the defeat and route of the Italian forces in Erythrea gave such a decisive refutation of the Ministerial assurances that the revolt of Menelik would be suppressed with slight effort and at a moderate cost in men and money. It was stated again and again that Menelik had no influence in the country, that the best Generals had abandoned his cause, and that he would be punished for his "betrayal" of Italian interests by speedy deposition. It was asserted that the breech-loading rifles with which his troops were armed had only seventy cartridges apiece, and that at the first encounter they would succumb from want of ammunition. It is now seen that all these statements were woefuly wide of the real facts, which oddly enough were not wholly ignored. For it was a constant theme of the ministerial press that the French were supplying weapons and ammunitions in abundance to Menelik. It was even asserted that certain French transports laden with guns and cartridges were known to be *en route* for the Red Sea Littoral, and that Italian war vessels were on the look-out for an opportunity to sink them by ramming before landing their contraband cargoes. That particular story was doubtless mythical, but it was typical of much else relative to the illicit traffic in contraband of war which formed the *per contra* of the equally confident assertions that the Abyssinians were destitute of necessary supplies and could offer no resistance to General Baratieri's well-found army in Erythrea. The rude awakening when the disaster to Major Toselli's force has been followed up by a crushing defeat of the whole army, was certain to bring down the Government that had promised the country a speedy and complete triumph. There can be little doubt that the revulsion of feeling which has already given rise to violent demonstrations in the northern cities will shake and endanger much more than the now discredited colonial policy of the Government. For years past the conviction has been gaining ground that the overwhelming naval and military expenditure made obligatory by the conditions of the Triple Alliance, would ultimately spell ruin to the finances of the kingdom. There has hitherto been a faint hope that the colonial speculation in Erythrea might eventually prove remunerative. There was also a belief that the strength of the Triple Alliance, supplemented by a mysterious understanding with Great Britain, the exact nature and limits of which have never been defined, might compensate for the heavy sacrifices which were bearing so hardly on the prosperity of the country. Recent events have shown that the predominant partner in that alliance is inclined to hedge, so as to save his own stakes if anything untoward should happen. As an Italian publicist expresses it, the cement of the alliance is perceptibly cracking. At such a moment this second disaster in Erythrea, cannot fail to lead to a determination to examine the situation from a point of view wide as the poles asunder from that which Signor Crispi and his colleagues have recommended. In this connection it is well to bear in mind that the Parliamentary leaders outside the Cabinet, representing various sections of opinion, are at one in regarding the policy of Signor Crispi as perilous to the best interests of Italy, and even to the national existence. What has now happened in Africa, following close upon the breakdown of the European concert in the near East, and the episode of the Kaiser's telegram to President Kruger, will give those politicians a leverage which they will use with revolutionary energy.

IN addition to the measures to which we referred the other day as having been dealt with by the Supreme Legislative Council during the current session, two or three other legislative proposals have been considered. One of these affects Bombay more than any other part of the Empire, as it brings East Africa into the schedule of countries to which emigration from India is legal. Government felt it to be desirable to facilitate as much as possible the recruitment of Indian labourers for employment under favourable circumstances beyond the sea, and it has therefore been deemed advisable to remove the restrictions on emigration imposed by the Act of 1883, when the employer abroad is Her Majesty's Government, and the Government of India are satisfied that fair treatment will be secured for the employes. The Act therefore gives the Governor-General in Council power to declare all or any of the provisions of the Act, and the rules thereunder inapplicable in such cases. The passing of the Act has enabled the agents of the Uganda Railway to engage the services of a number of Indian coolies, without committing any breach of the law. Last year a difficulty of this kind arose in regard to the natives required for the Empire of India Exhibition, as England is one of the countries to which the prohibition of the Act of 1883 applies. The difficulty was got over without resort to legislation, but when the Act was being amended, it would have been well if the power conferred by the amending Act on the Governor-General in Council had been so far enlarged as to permit of exemption from the Act of persons who, although not emmigrating under an agreement with Her Majesty's Government, have every reasonable prospect of being fairly treated by companies or other private employers. Another Bill that has been dealt with this session, has been rendered necessary by the continued depredation of the Sansiahs of the North Western Provinces in spite of the enforcement of the Criminal Tribes Act passed a quarter of a century ago. It is thought that the exceptional circumstances of the case are such as to justify still more drastic measures than those permitted under the Act in question in order to coerce and if possible reform the members, and more especially the rising generation, of such tribes, composed as they in fact are of criminals of the worst type, who live by plunder. The Bill removes the doubts which exist as to whether, as the law has hitherto stood, the children of a proclaimed criminal tribe can be sent to a reformatory settlement otherwise than with their parents' consent or as a punishment for breach of discipline. The Bill fixes yet more severe penalties in the case of members of a proclaimed tribe convicted more than once of certain heinous offences, and further provides that the enhanced punishments specified "shall ordinarily be inflicted" on such incorrigible offenders. These drastic measures ought to have the desired effect, but we are by no means sanguine that they will.

IT is officially notified that Government will assemble at Mahableshwar on Thursday, the 2nd proximo.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, the seven counsellors, who had offered themselves for election in place of four gentlemen, who retire from the Standing Committee, secured votes as under :—Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, 43 votes; Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, 41; Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, 36; Dr. Nanabboy N. Katrak, 34; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, 32; Mr. Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, 26; and Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, 20. Accordingly Dr. Viegas, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and Dr N. N. Katrak were declared to have been duly elected.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, Commander G. J. Baugh, sailed, yesterday, for Aden, with the following details:—7 Europeans rank-and-file, 2 Native Officers, 14 men, 46 followers, 7 women, and 9 children. The Minto will relieve the R. I. M. S. Mayo.

THE annual meeting of the Scottish Orphanage will be held to-morrow (Saturday).

WE note with pleasure that Mr. Pestonji H. J. Rustomji, fourth son of Mr. H. J. Rustomji the well-known citizen of Karachi, was amongst those who were called to Bar on the 27th January. Mr. Pestonji had served his term at the Lincoln's Inn, London. Mr. H. J. Rustomji's name is well-known in Bombay where he has a large corresponding firm, and his numerous friends will be glad to hear of his son's success.

THE Rev. C. Mayhew, Chaplain of Byculla, has been granted furlough to Europe, on medical certificate for eight months.

THE services of Colonel G. E. Hancock, acting Political Agent, Kathiawar, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department with effect from the end of April.

PRIV

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA

RESIGNATION OF THE CRISPI CABINET.

ROME, MARCH 4.

Signor Crispi and his Cabinet have tendered their resignation.

PARTICULARS OF THE ITALIAN DEFEAT.

Later advices regarding the disaster to the Italians in Abyssinia, state that fifteen Italian Battalions were engaged, and that General Baratieri was in command.

The Shoans completely out-manœuvred the Italians, and finally charged amidst their ranks firing on the officers point-blank.

The retreat which then took place ended in an utter rout.

The losses are not yet stated, but a whole Brigade under General Dabormida is missing.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DINNER.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at the South Australian dinner, said that federation had not advanced, but the essence thereof, which was the union of sympathy and interest, had been attained.

His lordship emphasized the necessity of our Navy being predominant.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN PARLIAMENT.

An Army Order has been issued directing that all officers elected for Parliament are in future to be placed on half-pay.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here, at 1 p.m., to-day.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

At the Council meeting, to-day, the Hon. Mr. J. Woodburn, in reply to questions by the Hon. Mr. Bhuskate, said that final orders of the Secretary of State had recently been received upon certain general questions connected with the terms for which the settlements should be made in India. In the Central Provinces 20 years will be the normal term for future settlements, but the roster, which has been framed so as to suit this term, and has been acted upon throughout the revision of settlements now current, is to be adhered to as regards both the settlements that have already been announced, and those which still remain to be completed.

In presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, Sir Alexander Miller said that the Bill had been so completely re-cast as to remove the offence of touting altogether from the purview of Criminal Law, and increase considerably the power of domestic discipline over legal practitioners. To remove the principal objections which were taken to entrusting the courts with the supervision over persons who exercised the business of touts, and to enable the courts to exercise such supervision in a manner which would tend, without unduly interfering with the reasonable business of any man outside the courts, to prevent annoyances, which had been so persistently animadverted upon, it would have been impossible to entrust any person or any body of persons other than duly constituted Criminal Courts with the power of declaring that men untried and unheard of were acting in a manner which, according to provisions then actually remaining on the Statute books, rendered them liable to fine and imprisonment. This provision had been removed, and there was very reasonable hope that the present action would be more effective than any criminal action which might have been interposed in its place.

Sir Alexander Miller then moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Railways Act be taken into consideration. He proposes that section 73, which related to the liability of the Railway Company, in respect to animals, should include mules also. The remaining portion of the Bill which he had intentionally passed over related to section 81, and was really matter of some consequence and an important section. By the English Act where the Railway chartered a steamer to work in connection with the Railway, the steamer was subjected to the same liability in respect to their rights to reasonable conditions, etc., as the Company itself. Section 81 was, he thought, intended to follow those lines, though he was not in a position to assert that as a fact the effect of the section was exactly contrary to the clause he had been describing. It had the effect of diminishing the liablility of the vessel, and placing them in the same position as the Railway itself. The matter had been called to the attention of the Government of India, and they proceeded not only to examine the matter, but called the attention of the Secretary of State to it. The Secretary of State was of opinion that such a clause ought not to be allowed to stand. He now asked the Council to co-operate with both the Home and Indian Governments in removing the section from the Statute book.

The Hon. Mr. P. Playfair and Sir Griffith Evans supported the Bill, and Sir Alexander Miller's motion that the Bill be passed was agreed to.

Sir Alexander Miller then moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act of 1872 be referred to the Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. J. Woodburn, the Hon. Mr. Allan Cadell, the Hon. Mr. Mohini Mohin Roy, the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu, Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon Mr. Glendinning, and the mover, with instructions to report in a week.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

RECONSTITUTION OF THE C. I. HORSE.

Final orders regarding the reconstitution of the Central India Horse will not issue until the Government has settled the questions relating to the status of all the local corps in India.

TROOP REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

General Collen, during his leave in England, will hold consultations with the Military authorities there, and with the India Office, regarding the scheme for the redistribution of troops on the North-West Frontier.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AT TIDDIM.

RANGOON, MARCH 5.

Sir Frederick Fryer arrived at Tiddim yesterday, and held a Durbar with the Kanhow, Sakte, and Siyin Chiefs, at mid-day, to-day.

The Chin Hills Battalion supplied the guard-of-honour, composed of unusually fine Sikhs.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN HINDU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 5.

The secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha announces with regret the death of Rao Bahadur Hari Ravaji Chiplunkar, which melancholy event took place, yesterday evening, at his residence in Poona. As a great landlord, banker, and public worker his death is mourned by all classes of the Society. There are few institutions in Poona with which he is unconnected. His contribution to the Congress fund last year was the largest. He did much useful work as Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate. He was only fifty-five years of age when he died. He was well-known for great business capacity and independence of character. His funeral was largely attended by members of all the communities, and schools were closed in his honour.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. Roughton presiding. There were also present:—The Hon'ble Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Caffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. De Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. S. Hargrave, Charlestone Hewett, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kalliandas Keshavdas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Major A. B. Mein, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Muiji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr. Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Rastamji Nasarwanji Khori, S. Rebsch, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Edward F. Underwood, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

ELECTION OF THE FOUR MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The first business before the meeting was the election of four members of the Standing Committee in place of those who will retire on the 1st April, under provisions of section 45 (2). The following seven candidates had offered themselves for election:—Messrs. (1) Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, (2) Ibrahim Rahimtulla, (3) the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. (4) Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, (5) Dr. Nanabhai N. Katrak, (6) Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, and (7) Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that Messrs. H. W. Barrow, J. W. Smith, S. W. Cooper, and R. N. Ranina be appointed scrutineers to scrutinize the ballot papers for the election of the members of the Committee. He reminded the meeting of the objection raised last year to outsiders being appointed scrutineers, but he preferred the course of appointing outsiders for the reason that if they appointed members they would be deprived of the privilege of assisting the board in the deliberation and voting on matters of importance to the Municipality all the time they were busy scrutinizing the papers.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The list of counsellors proposed and seconded for election as members of the Standing Committee was supplied to all the members present. The ballot papers were received by the President, who collected them and put them in a box, which was handed over to the scrutineers at 4 o'clock. The scrutiny continued for an hour, and the results were declared as under:—

Dr. A. G. Viegas	43
Mr. K. N. Kabraji	41
Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula	36
Dr. N. N. Katrak	34
Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik	32
Mr. Badrudin Kur	26
Mr. S. D. Khote	20

The first four were accordingly declared duly elected members of the Standing Committee in the four vacancies.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

On the motion of Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., seconded by Mr. A. F. Unwalla, Messrs. Nanabhai R. Ranina and Adam Smith were appointed Auditors of the Municipal Accounts for the ensuing year.

APPOINTMENT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Corporation recorded a notice from the Municipal Secretary, dated 22nd February, 1896, stating that the period of Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Weir's appointment as Health Officer of Bombay expires at the end of September next, and that the appointment to that office has to be made by the Corporation during the same month.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION, DRAINAGE WORKS.

Priority having been granted, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta moved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Special Drainage Engineer a report showing in detail the measures adopted for ensuring a thorough inspection and supervision of the various drainage works in hand, and the checks and safeguards for securing the proper laying of the pipes." The honourable gentleman at the outset said that the motion was not brought forward for the purpose of casting any reflection upon the character of the drainage work being carried on, but he brought forward the proposal for the satisfaction of the Corporation, and in fact to allay their anxiety to a very great extent that the drainage works, which were carried on in different parts of the city, were being properly supervised. They must be assured that the process of laying the pipes underneath the ground was carefully and cautiously gone through, because once the work was finished, they had no opportunity of judging its stability being concealed under the earth. He accordingly asked the Municipal Commissioner to obtain for the Corporation a report of a detailed character, giving the description of the works undertaken in different parts of the city, the terms of the contract and the names of the officers of the Municipality from the lowest to the highest who were in charge of those works, and also showing that the materials used were of the best kind, and that the pipes were laid on proper gradients.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi said that he himself had observed, and he believed all the other members had the same experience, that several excavations were made in different parts of the town for drainage purposes and they were filled in in about three or four days, the executive officer seldom having an opportunity to examine if the underground work had been done satisfactorily and was hardly allowed sufficient time to acquire that stability which works of such an important character ought to be given. He did not think the executive exercised that supervision which ought to be given on such works.

Mr. Hamilton was glad to learn that the executive was always on the alert to see that the streets were not obstructed longer than necessary. Mr. Dharamsi's remarks were an excellent answer to those members and the public, who often clamoured that the streets had been obstructed unnecessarily and for an unconscientiable length of time. He was of opinion that the works had been carefully supervised and properly tested.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that the two most important factors in connection with the drainage works were that the pipes should be properly laid and that the points should be carefully cemented. The attention of the Corporation was first drawn to the insanitary condition of the Marine Lines drainage by Dr. MacRury, the Sanitary Commissioner, who found on some of the drainage works being dug up that the pipes had lost the level and had sunk deep, and the nuisance arising from sullage matter was intolerable. It was therefore absolutely necessary to see that the works were properly supervised at the time of their construction.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

THE LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

The Corporation sanctioned the transfer of Rs. 1,200 from savings in the grant for Colaba Pumping Station Establishment, to the grant for Love Grove Pumping Station, section 4, to meet excess on account of insufficient budget provision, sanction being also given to the transfer of Rs. 1,000, from savings in the grant for Colaba Pumping Station Establishment, to the grant for Love Grove Pumping Station Repairs to Machinery, to meet excess on account of the insufficient budget provision.

Mr. Wacha opposed such transfers on the ground that it was bad financing.

UNPASSED CHARGES.

As applied for by the Acting Commissioner, sanction was given to the grant of Rs. 5,217-15-11, from surplus cash balance, to meet the charges, which were incurred in 1894-95, and remained unpassed at the end of the year, for the various reasons given by the Commissioner.

In recommending the above grant the Standing Committee stated that the Committee understand from the Acting Commissioner that he has issued stringent orders with a view to prevent similar demands being made in future.

Mr. Wacha remarked that such orders might as well be written in water as the heads of departments never paid any attention to them.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 12737, dated 5th February 1896, as under:—"That letter to the Secretary, No 21708, dated 22nd ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the execution of the following new works in connection with the Victoria Gardens, to the debit of the balance of the Garden Fund amounting to Rs. 46,126-12-0:—

		Rs.
1.	Storm-water drain in the new ground lately acquired and added to the Victoria Gardens...	6,618
2.	Animal-keepers' quarters	6,900
4.	Wall and fencing along the southern boundary of the Gardens	3,800
5.	Clerk's office room	5,500
6.	Bullock stable	200
	Total ...	22,818

"2. That the Corporation be further recommended to rescind their Resolution No. 7057, dated 17th February 1890, sanctioning the establishment of a Garden Fund, inasmuch as no fees are now being levied for admission to the gardens, and it is unnecessary and inconvenient to keep separate accounts of a fund which is no longer required for the purposes for which it was originally created."

The necessary sanction was accorded, and the resolution for the establishment of a Garden Fund was rescinded by the Corporation.

EXCESS CHARGE IN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with a recommendation from the Standing Committee, Dr. Bhalchandra moved that sanction be given to an extra grant of Rs. 10,500, from surplus cash balance, to meet excess under the head of section X., Wages of Halaikhors.

Mr. Shroff said that the Health Officer's budget seemed to contain large amount of expenditure on the head, and the Commissioner was asked to curtail that expenditure as far as possible, and he in consultation with the Health Officer reduced the amount which was afterwards found to be insufficient, and hence the present recommendation.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that the establishment ought not to have been cut down by the Standing Committee only to satisfy the Corporation and thus secure the favour of votes for their seats the next year. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shroff replied that the Commissioner was given the discretion to cut down the estimates, and he was responsible for reducing it so low.

Mr. Mehta: Yes, but you compelled him to cut it down.

The proposal was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

In accordance with a recommendation from the Standing Committee, Dr. Bhalchandra moved that sanction be given to the leasing from Government of a waterpit, admeasuring 983 square yards, or thereabouts, situate off Dharavie Road, shown in blue-colour on the tracing forwarded therewith, at the rate of 2 annas per square yard, or Rs. 122-14-0, plus a yearly rent of one pie per square yard, or Rs. 5-1-11 per annum, the pit being required for the reception of water flowing from an adjacent public drinking fountain.

Dr. Katrak was in favour of purchasing the plot rather than leasing the same.

After some discussion, the resolution was lost, and the Corporation after transacting some more business, adjourned, to Monday next.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

BREAK UP OF THE CAMP.

On Wendesday morning, General Gatacre, Commanding the Bombay District, who had slept in Camp on the previous evening, was present at the early drill, and saw the squadron at work in the neighbourhood of Santa Cruz. To give point to the manœuvres, which were over some very broken country, including the Melon Ground, the Commanding officer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers had kindly detailed a company under Captain Stewart and other officers to detrain from Andheri, to represent a force marching upon Bombay, the special mission of the Light Horse being to reconoitre and find out the enemy and harass him in every possible way in order to give time for troops to be summoned from Bombay. The groups of the Cavalry reconoitering party came into touch with the skirmishing line of the enemy about 7-30. The latter had advanced through a very close country, but when he marched on to the level plain his open formation gave the Light Horse the opportunity they were looking for, and although the infantry immediately formed rallying groups, the charge had gone home before the enemy was able to resist it. Finally the cavalry retired on Santa Cruz railway station, and on arriving there attempts were made to still further check and hamper the approach of the enemy, the result being that the Light Horse effectually acted up to their mission and materially held back the advance of the approaching Infantry. At the conclusion, General Gatacre expressed himself satisfied with the manner in which the squadron had manœuvred over broken country, and at the rapid manner in which the positions were taken up and held. The men were dismissed at 8-30, and General Gatacre returned to town. In the evening the Lt. Horse had a small "at home" and a Gymkhana meeting in the vicinity of the Camp, at which there was a good muster of visitors. One very satisfactory feature about the Camp was the large attendance of members. The Squadron only musters sixty sabres, but notwithstanding this, and allowing for members absent on leave in Europe or unable for other reasons to go to Camp, no less than forty-four attended. Unquestionably the Annual Camp of 1896 finds the Squadron in a more efficient state than it has ever been before. Yesterday morning the men marched to Bombay and breakfasted together at the Bombay Club. The Annual Inspection will take place later in the month.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The sixth and final round of the "Forty-twa" Medal Handicap was played yesterday morning, when there were nineteen entries. Playing a careful game from scratch, Dr. Macdonald won the handicap with a score of 39, notwithstanding that three of the men who returned their scores had the maximum allowance of 9 points. Mr. Murray was second, with a score of 44—4=40. Messrs. H. Blackwell and W. C. Nigel-Jones stood next on the list with respective scores of 45—4=41, and 50—9=41. The scores were as under:—

	Score.	Handicap.	Net Score
Dr. D. Macdonald	39	Scr.	39
I. J. Murray	44	—4	40
H. Blackwell	45	—4	41
W. C. Nigel-Jones	50	—9	41
R. A. English	49	—7	42
J. M. Heyn	49	—7	42
G. C. Plinston	52	—9	43
M. F. Reid	43	+1	44
F. J. Nathan	49	—5	44
F. C. Montresor	48	—4	44
C. E. Nixon	46	Scr.	46
R. B. Nixon	57	—9	48
P. F. Fischer	53	—3	50

Messrs. D. K. Love, A. C. Owen, and C. St. Paul did not play. Messrs. A. C. Bice, A. R. Warden, and C. H. S. Boggs retired.

The ties for the Forty-twa Medal will be played off on to-morrow morning as follows:—

		Handicap.
1	M. F. Reid	+1
	C. H. S. Boggs	Scr.
3	C. E. Nixon	"
	F. J. Nathan	—5
5	Dr D Macdonald	Scr.

Mr. W. G. Paze, winner of the second competition, is absent from Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, under the command of Captain A. W. Mann, arrived in harbour, yesterday afternoon, from Southampton, which port she left on the 12th ultimo, and called at Queenstown on the 14th, Port Said on the 23rd, and Suez on the 25th. She has brought drafts of different regiments, consisting of 43 officers, 15 ladies, 7 children, 1,220 non-commissioned officers and men, 29 women, and 53 children. During the voyage several concerts and a successful fancy dress ball were held. The Dilwara had a fine passage. The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut Col and Mrs T Mayhew and daughter, R A	Capt C E Salvesen, R E
Capt and Mrs A E T Perkins and child, R A	2nd Lieut T D Stoidart, 1st Wilts Regt
Capt and Mrs H A E Jennings and child, R A	2nd Lieut R J P Cox, 2nd A and S Highs
Capt and Mrs H P King Salter, R A	2nd Lieut C L Norman, Unattached List
Lieut and Mrs H A Luard, 1st Northampton Regt	Capt and Mrs W M Wishycombe, 2nd York L I
Lieut A de L Faunce, 1st Northampton Regt	Lieut H B O Coddington, 1st Hamp Regt
Lieut J M Snaill, 1st Bedford	Capt and Mrs F W Sherwin and child, 2nd R I Fus
2nd Lieut E G Drummond, Som L I	2nd Lieut G C Glazebrook, 2nd R I Fus
2nd Lieut R L P Birch, Norfolk Regt	Capt S C B Jackson, D S O, Hamps Regt
Capt D J Welsh, 2nd Border	Lieut P D Watkins, 2nd R I Regt
Capt G B Wallace, 2nd Essex	Lieut W A Gardiner, 2nd R Sussex Regt
Major and Mrs S G Bird, R Dub Fus	Major and Mrs H G Morris and child, 1st D G L I
2nd Lieut G P Bradford, 2nd M Fus	Lieut C C Carr, 1st R Fus
2nd Lieut O Hassall, 1st Cheshire Regt	2nd Lieut A C Annesley, 1st R Fus
Surg Maj and Mrs R W Barnes, A M S	Lieut R A Haviland, 2nd Middlesex
Surg Maj and Mrs A G Kay, A M S	Lieut W H Mand, 1st Som L I
Surg Maj and Mrs H P Barratt, A M S	Lieut B C W Williams, 2nd York L I
Surg Maj W G Barrell, A M S	Surg Lieut St J B Killery, A M S
Surg Capt and Mrs G S Crawford, A M S	2nd Lieut E D Caylie, Unattached List
Surg Maj H E Deane, A M S	Lieut H Knapp, R A
Rev M Powley, Actg C of E Chaplain	Mrs Burton and two children, A M S
Rev J P Hawkins, R C Chaplain	Miss E A Perry, I N Service
2nd Lieut P Chapman, 21st Hussars	

An authority on theatrical affairs writes: "The thanks of the Queen to the theatres that closed on the day of Prince Battenberg's funeral are well deserved. Taking place on a Wednesday—a favourite matinee day—the 'closure' involved a double pecuniary sacrifice. The contribution of loyalty and respect represented to six houses a loss of over 2,000*l*."

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Association was held, last evening, in the hall of the Alexandra Native Girls' Institute, under the presidency of Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Bart. There were also present: The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and Mrs. Candy, the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, Mrs. Uloth, Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Bland, Colonel and Mrs. Freeman, Miss Benson, Mrs. Gostling, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Dimmock, honorary secretary, Miss Shirin Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr. K. R. Cama, Rai Bahadur Luchmonsing, Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Mr. Babajee Gopal, Mr. Sadanund Trimbukjee Kale, Mr. Kajee Kabirudin, Mrs. Rustom Cama, Mr. Kalabhoy Lulloobhoy, Mr. Mudonlal Moonshuff, Mrs. Barbhaya, Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas, and Mr. Darashah R. Chichgar.

On the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama, seconded by Mr Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, the report was unanimously adopted. Subjoined are extracts therefrom:—Our last report left the account of the business transacted at the second meeting of the executive committee, held on December 3rd, 1894, in preparation for the general meeting, for the opening of this report for the year 1895. At this meeting the members were informed that Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector to Government, advised an increase in the amount offered by our Branch for a scholarship to be competed for by Europeans and Eurasians learning the Vernaculars. No candidates having come forward during the two years, these scholarships of Rs. 5 have been offered, the money has accumulated, and Mr. Kirkham suggested that it should be devoted to this experiment. Your honorary secretary forwarded the correspondence to the vice-presidents, Mrs. Candy and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (in the absence of the president from India), and they decided, in consideration of the shortness of time in which to make the necessary arrangements to carry out Mr. Kirkham's suggestion in anticipation of the approval of the committee, which approval was most heartily accorded. It was agreed that an evening party should be given by our Branch, in honour of Dr. and Mrs. Hart, who were expected to spend a few days in Bombay. Arrangements were accordingly commenced; unfortunately, however, owing to the sudden indisposition of Dr. Hart, the project could not be carried out. It was discovered at the last annual meeting that the rules provided for the re-election of the executive committee were not practicable, and it was decided to call a meeting to consider the matter. Accordingly, the executive committee met on February 18th. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (in the chair) pointed out that the present rules regarding the annual election of the executive committee were unsuited to the requirements of this Society. After some discussion the necessary changes were made, and laid before the members at an extraordinary general meeting, held on March 20th, when the new rules were accepted, and will shortly be issued. At the meeting of the executive committee held on September 7th, Mrs. Candy, vice-president (in the chair) read a letter from her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, accepting the office of president of the Bombay Branch of the N. I. A., and it was resolved that his Excellency Lord Sandhurst should be asked to be a patron. Another year has passed without any steps having been taken by us with regard to lectures by Indian ladies, though we hear that there is some movement in that direction among the ladies themselves, and we hope before long to organize something of the sort in connection with the Bombay Branch of the N. I. A. The ladies' sub-committee have no report to make this year, owing to no rule having been made with regard to annual election. This question will be settled at once, and we may look forward to renewed efforts to further the objects of the Association. There have been a few purdah parties more or less in connection with our Branch of the N. I. A.

The report of the Ladies' Work Guild stated: When Mrs. Hutchinson, honorary secretary and treasurer, with Mrs. D. J. Parakh, of the Work Guild, left Bombay in March, 1895, she left in her papers, accounts, etc., in the hands of the honorary secretary of the Bombay Branch of the N. I. A. Every effort was made to obtain a successor to Mrs. Hutchinson, but in vain. The Guild has grown to such an extent and undertakes such a large amount of work that every one who has been appealed to, so far is afraid to cope with it. In order that some funds should be forthcoming in event of a secretary being secured, Mrs. Hutchinson opened the subscription list as usual. Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst who is much interested in this Branch of our work also issued letters, urging various ladies to support this charitable work, and Mrs. Parakh was as indefatigable as ever in her efforts and enrolled thirty new members, but unfortunately left out, their addresses not being subjoined. In spite of many drawbacks the result is a very fair total. As late as September no work had been prepared owing to the secretaryship still remaining vacant, and it was practically impossible for one person to undertake the supervision of the cutting out, labelling, etc., of various garments, as well as the purchase of the necessary materials. It was, therefore, arranged that six ladies should undertake this part of the work, being provided with lists, materials, and patterns, with the exception of Mrs. Candy, who undertook the entire management of her charge. In December all the finished garments were collected, and her Excellency Lady Sandhurst kindly consented to give an afternoon purdah party to all the members of the Guild and lady members of the Bombay Branch of the N. I. A. to exhibit the work done, and to obtain subscribers and workers for the current year. This gathering proved a great success, and we open the year with a good balance and hope to give out more work and to help more charitable institutions. There is a balance of Rs. 782-3-3 available for the work during the ensuing year. It is earnestly hoped that the same kind support will be given as in former years, that the results may prove worthy of the patronage of her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, who has warmly expressed her sympathy and interest in this Branch of our work.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy then proposed that the revised rules of the Association be approved and adopted. He said that at the last meeting of the committee held at Government House, under the presidency of her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, it was resolved that Mr. George Cotton and he (the speaker) should consult together and draw up a new set of rules which should be remarkable, if possible, for simplicity. The old rules were somewhat perplexing. They had, therefore, endeavoured to make the rules as simple and useful as practicable, and he hoped that they would meet with their approval.

Dr. Dinmock seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy then proposed that a Committee, consisting of following ladies and gentlemen, be appointed to manage the concerns of the National Indian Association for the current year:—Lady Sandhurst, president; Mrs. Pechey-Phipson and Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy, vice-presidents; Mr. Chichgar, honorary treasurer; Mrs. Dimmock, honorary secretary; Members—Mrs. Mulji Barbhaya, Miss Abbott, Mr. Cotton, Dr. Dinmock, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Babajee Gopal, Mr. Mahomed Hakim, Lady Cowasjee Jehangir, and Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy. New members—Mr. Chandawarkar, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Vizbukhandas Atmaram, Mrs. D. J. Parakh, Mrs. Sassoon, Mr. Dharamsey, and Mr. Ranade.

Mr. Nowroji Pestonji Vakil seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar then proposed: "That the best thanks of the members of the committee of management as well as of the individual members of the Association are due to Mrs. Candy, the vice-president of the Association, for the cordial and hearty manner in which she worked for the Institute and the zeal and earnest interest evinced in the promotion of good feeling between the Natives and Europeans, and that the same be recorded in the books of the Association and communicated to Mrs. Candy by the honorary secretary." He remarked that they all knew of the great interest which Mrs. Candy took for the promotion of intercourse between the Europeans and Natives, and it was but fit that on the occasions of her departure to England they should recognise the great services rendered by her to the Association. (Applause.)

Mr. Kalabhoy Lalubhoy seconded the proposal, which was carried by acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, in returning thanks on behalf of Mrs. Candy, took the opportunity of saying a few words about the Association. He said that their presence there that evening showed the deep interest which they took in the objects of the Association. There was no doubt that if they were to do any good and if they wanted it not to be a mere sham Society, they should try and extend the sphere of their influence and usefulness. As far as he could see the only way by which that could be done was by successful endeavour to get more ladies and gentlemen to become members to help them in the good work of the Association. They should try to promote friendly intercourse between the Europeans and the Natives. All of them would admit that if they had any discouragement in the past in their work, there were yet more reasons which ought to encourage them to help in the good work which some of the members had done and were still doing, and he sincerely trusted that the Association would become useful and the public would be compelled to acknowledge that they had done some good work. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mrs. Candy, seconded by Colonel Freeman, the following Ladies' Sub-Committee was appointed:—Mrs. Birdwood, president; Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, honorary secretary; members—Mrs. Mooljee Barbhaya, Mrs. Rustom Cama, Mrs. Dinmock, Mrs. Gostling, Mrs. Budrooden Tyebjee, Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Jeejeebhoy Petit, Miss Dr. Benson, Mrs Husson Alli, and Mrs. Freeman.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

GERMAN AIMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

APPALLING FIRE IN SOHO.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Transport Dilwara (Captain A. W. Mann) arrived yesterday bringing English papers up to Monday (Feb. 17) from which we take the following extracts:—

GERMAN AIMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IMPORTANT INTERVIEW.

A Berlin correspondent writes:—"Germany does not claim any right of veto in South African afairs. The passage in the White Book recording the conversation between Baron Marschall on Bieberstein and Sir Edward Malet admits certainly of different interpretations. German Secretary of State said 'the idea that Rhodesia should become a commercial union, amalgamation, or federation of all the South African States was opposed to German interests because, to express in a few words, it meant politically a protectorate, and in an economical respect the commercial monopoly of Cape Colony and the exclusion of German commerce.' These words, I am told, by no means meant that Germany claimed a right of veto, for such a claim she cannot make. Germany throughout the question has maintained the view that the Transvaal Republic is an independent State—of course with the restrictions imposed by Clause 4 of the Convention of 1884. If, therefore, the Transvaal Government should choose to conclude voluntarily an agreement with the other South African States for the establishment of such a commercial union, Germany could not, and would not, veto it. What Germany wants is the full maintenance of her rights as a 'most favoured nation,' and the other rights acquired by the commercial Treaty, which was concluded with the Transvaal with England's consent. When Baron Marschall spoke of the commercial union, amalgamation, and so on, being opposed by Germany, he had in mind possible arbitrary and high-handed plans of Mr. Cecil Rhodes to force the Transvaal into such a union. It cannot be strongly enough emphasized that it is suspected here that Mr. Rhodes, after overwhelming the Transvaal, would not care a rush for existing treaties or the rights of other nations, but would simply establish a Rhodesian monopoly. He is even thought capable of venturing such a bold stroke against the will of the British Cabinet, and this is why Baron Marschall so strongly protested against it. But this is not a claim of veto. Such a claim would involve a German protest against any amicable agreement between England and the South African Republic, but Germany does not think of that, as long as her rights acquired by treaty are not illegally, or even by force infringed. On the other hand, Germany claims, as any other State does, the right to act by way of negotiation, to prevent arrangements which she may think injurious to her interests. If she succeeds, well; if not, then she must be contented, for she cannot alter her policy if other Powers prove more influential. Such negotiation is simply the task of diplomacy in all questions. If, therefore, the Transvaal Republic should after all decide not to come to any agreement with England of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Germany could not veto it. But the German Cabinet claims it as its right to try to prevent, of course by pacific means, an agreement likely to be damaging to German interest.'

As to the second question, whether President Kruger has asked Germany's intervention, my informant maintains his statement made to me on Friday, that he did not. I am told that the despath of Sir Jacobus de Wet of the 30th of December, affirming the country as published in the Blue Book must have been caused by some mistake. The British Agent at Pretoria telegraphed not only that President Kruger has asked Germany and French to intervene, but added that the Consuls had called his requests their respective Governments. This, I am told, is altogether incorrect. No message of this kind was received here from the German Consul. My informant added that whatever one might think of the Emperor's telegram to President Kruger it could not possibly be believed in England that his Majesty would tell an untruth. He expressly congratulated President Kruger on his having overcome Dr. Jameson "without appealing for the assistance of other Powers." Thus the Imperial telegram sent of on the 3rd of January contradicts the statement made in Sir Jacobus de Wet's despatch of the 30th of December. The steps taken by the German Consul, Herr Herff, were confined to the protection of German subjects, and he did not send a single word betraying a wish on the part of the Boer Government for German intervention. On the contrary, on the 30th of December Herr Herff telegraphed that in his opinion the Transvaal Government was determined and prepared to put down revolution, and when in another telegram of the same day he asked for permission to requisition troops from the Seeadler Baron Marschall expressly answered. "I request you to send for troops from the Seeadler, but only after discussing the matter with President Kruger and exclusively for the protection of the Consulate and the lives and property of German subjects." On the the 31st Herr Herff telegraphed that President Kruger had asked him to report that he had done everything to avoid provocation, but was now compelled to drive out the freebooters by force. No message from the Consul, however, mentions a request on the part of President Kruger for Germany's help.

So far my informant, to whom I am indebted for his statements. These, of course, I must leave to your judgment, although I may repeat that he is in a position to be well-informed. At any rate they show a desire to remove existing and to avoid fresh, misunderstanding. One must not overlook what has been a most important fact throughout—Dr. Leyds' presence in Berlin. It will probably turn out that the Government at Pretoria did not formally ask for Germany's intervention; but who can know what Dr. Leyds said in his prolonged and frequent conferences with German statesmen here? Without pronouncing the word intervention his whole activity may have had intervention as its object—at least in the critical December days. Of course this is only a supposition, which may be wrong or right, but at any rate Sir J. de Wet's telegram appears to have been caused by a mistake.

Dr. Leyds leaves to-night for Amsterdam. I hear that after a short stay there he will, after all, go on to London. The "Frankfort Gazette" learns, on what it says is trustworthy authority, that the Transvaal Government, in view of Mr. Cecil Rhodes' return, is making warlike preparations for defence. Guns and rifles of the latest patterns have been ordered in Europe, and forts are to be erected.

APPAL

requirements of the public in the matter of keeping up the highest possible standard of efficiency. (Cheers.) Lord Loch and Colonel Campbell supported the vote of thanks, which was carried with acclamation.—The Duke of Westminster, honorary Colonel, returned thanks.—Mr. Smith, M.P., Sir Arthur Arnold (Chairman of the London County Council), Mr. Gay (the Captain of Westminster School), and the Baroness Burdett Coutts supported a motion for a vote of thanks to the corps, and Sir F. Seager Hunt and Mr. Justice Denman proposed and seconded respectively "Success to the Regiment."—Colonel Sir Howard Vincent briefly acknowledged the vote on behalf of the regiment.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN IN ABYSSINIA.

ABORTIVE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The following telegram was received from Massowah: "General Baratieri, with the approval of the Italian Government, has, in accordance with the Negus Menelik's proposal, sent Major Salsa to the Shoan camp. The Major was received by the Shans with every possible honour, and had an interview with Menelik, who made it a condition of peace that the Italians should retire from teritories[] lately occupied by them, and also that the Ucciali treaty should be radically modified. General Baratieri, on receiving this communication from Major Salsa, replied to the Negus that the Italian Government in consenting to treat for peace had felt confident that just and beneficial steps would be taken in the interest both of Italy and the Negus, but such proposals as he had submitted could not be accepted nor admitted as a basis for discussion. Both parties, therefore, retained their freedom of action.

It is reported from the Gala Pass, that the Negus left his encampment and made a feint to attack the Italian position. War flags were carried both by his men and those of his chiefs. Menelik subsequently fell back on the heights, leaving only a few tents behind him. Yesterday General Baratieri caused a reconnaissance to be made in front of the enemy's position under cover of a heavy fire from three European battalions, two native battalions, and a battery of artillery. The Galle horsemen fired a few shots from their muskets out of range and then retired. In the meantime the Shoans were removing their remaining tents and preparing to march southwards in the direction of Adowa.

The "Lausanne Gazette" states that Colonel Leontieff, the well-known Russian officer who organized the mission to Abyssinia last year, arrived at Zurich from Austria. He was accompanied by three young Abyssinians and four non-commissioned officers of the Russian Military Hospital Department, and on the following morning was met by M. Ilg, the Swiss engineer, who has been the confidential adviser of the Negus Menelik. Colonel Leontieff and his companions subsequently left for Marseilles via Geneva. In the course of an interview the Colonel explained that he was going to Abyssinia to organize the sanitary service in the army of the Negus. He took with him a large number of cases, which were carried in a waggon.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SENATE AND THE CHAMBER.

A Telegram dated Paris, Feb. 16 says A Cabinet Council was held, under the presidency of M. Bourgeois, this morning at the Ministry of the Interior, to consider the situation. The following minute was subsequently communicated to the Press: "The Council was unanimously of opinion that the recent votes of the Chamber made it a duty for the Government to manitain the policy that won these marks of confidence." M. Bourgeois called in the afternoon on the President to acquaint him with his decision.

The Government's resolve, unequivocally expressed in the above, to ignore the Senate's hostility and to lean solely upon the Chamber, destroys the last hopes of a compromise with the former House. Until yesterday the Senators asked for nothing more than the removal of M. Ricard from the Cabinet, on account of their alleged tampering with the South of France Railway case, now sub judice. Even to-day it was possible for the Premier to make terms by throwing M. Ricard overboard, but the Government has decided not to yield. The official minute of this morning's Cabinet Council implies its intention to appeal a second time to the Chamber by means of another friendly interpellation. A defeat would end the whole dispute, but it is quite likely that another victory in the Chamber will make the deadlock more hopeless. Finally dissolution is in the air. This measure is always looked upon in France as a last resort, and almost a high-handed stroke of executive power, but the President and Senate could, under present calm circumstances, use it without any suspicion of revolutionary motives.

The most noticeable feature of this crisis is the public indifference, and the feeling that all will come right somehow. The Senate's attitude is to force the Government to give in by keeping its hands tied. Administration could be carried on without Senatorial participation until the next Budget had to be voted, but legislation would be at a standstill. There could be neither a dissolution nor a Congress. It would be, however, a mad policy to force on a crisis, as M. Ricard represents honesty and a just care for the pockets of the small capitalists who were fleeced. Revolutionary measures have been so often resorted to within the century as to have a sort of regularity. The foundation of all legality is, in theory, the people. It becomes so in fact in critical times, when regular institutions do not work. The whole objection of the Senate to the Bourgeois Government is the fact of revelations being made by Arton and a few others now in custody. Had M. Ricard yesterday read, as he was called on to do, the papers mentioned in the debate, the Court of Cassation if appealed to would have set aside all the proceedings against the South of France railway ring. The investigation part of criminal proceedings should be kept in close secrecy. For the Minister of the Interior to have said why he removed the investigating magistrate, M. Rempler, to put in his place M. Le Poittevin, would have been to break the rule or law. It is an open secret that M. Rempler threw cold water on the attempts made by the Bourgeois Cabinet to fulfil the pledge it made on taking office. He is a son-in-law of Senator Trystram, who made a grievance of his dismissal, and represented M. Ricard as playing a dishonest game. Hence in the Chamber of Criminal Investigation, M. Ricard gave his word of honour that none of the charges made against him in the Senate were true. He could not say more. He was sorry his Bill to make Criminal proceedings public was not already law, but as it was not, he must refrain from clearing himself in the way so many Senators demanded. M. Bourgeois spoke to the same effect, but took high ground. M. Bourgeois, it is understood, in his interview with the President of the Republic, said that the conflict between the Chamber and the Senate had reached a point where not even the resignation of the Government would be a real solution. The Ministers thought they should take into account the pressing entreaties of their political friends and remain in office. On Thursday next the Chamber will be asked its opinion, when the Government will take a decision. In the event of a Government victory on Thursday in the Chamber we may be prepared for a pretty lively sitting in the Senate on Friday.

SIR H. JOHNSTON'S FINAL SUCCESSES.

THE SLAVE-RAIDING CHIEFS UTTERLY ROUTED.

On the 30th November the flotilla containing the whole of the expedition against the North Nyasa Arabs was concentrated in Amelia Bay, a harbour on the north-east coast of Lake Nyasa. The Imperial German steamer, the "Hermann von Wissmann," was the last to arrive at the rendezvous (her services for transport having been placed at the disposal of the British Administration by the German authorities,) and considerable dismay was caused on her arrival by the news that Major C. A. Edwards, the commander of the expedition, had been ill with black water fever ever since visiting Likoma Island. With what can only be called an exceptional display of will-power, Major Edwards shook off this prostrating malady and insisted on being landed at Karonga with the rest of the troops as if nothing had happened. At Karonga he completed his plan of operations for the attack and submitted it for the Commissioner's approval within a few hours of his being landed, and this at a time when he was too weak to be able to leave his bed. It was, of course, out of the question that Major Edwards should go to the front with the advance body, and together with Major Bradshaw (who was also temporarily laid up with an inflamed leg), he was obliged to remain for a short time at Karonga until he had recovered sufficient strength to follow the column. At the same time any postponement of the attack was impossible as the Arabs were very much on the qui vive."

The 1st of December was a busy day at Karonga. All the men and stores had to be landed, and that in a bad surf, for Karonga is one of the worst landing places on the coast of Lake Nyasa. Nevertheless, thanks to the energy of the naval officers, not a single mishap occurred, and no person or thing was damaged or lost even though heavy pelts of tropical rain fell at intervals, thus further adding to our difficulties by turning the Lakes Company's compound into an unwholesome swamp.

By dint of tremendous efforts the first column was got away from Karonga at 8 punctually on the evening of the 1st of December. Prior to this departure, four Arabs had made their appearance at Karonga with insolent messages from Mlozi and the other Arabs, demanding to know what this disembarkation meant. H. M. Commissioner ordered their arrest. One of them, however, escaped before he could be laid hands on.

At one time it was feared that considerable delay would be caused to the march on the Arab strongholds by the time necessary to assemble a large body of porters. The African Lakes Company at such a short notice could only supply about 130 men, and, in order to convey the whole expedition and the guns, something like 700 were needed. All doubts and difficulties on the subject, however, were soon dispelled by the loyal attitude of the surrounding natives. As soon as the news got about that the expedition was intended to attack the hated Arabs, the Wankonde chiefs came in to see the Commissioner and brought with them between 600 and 700 men. It had also been supposed that the Wankonde could not, or would not carry loads; but, on these occasions, no men could have lugged more willingly and successfully at the big guns than did the Wankonde, who dragged 7-pounders and 9-pounders and Nordenfeldts over incredible obstacles.

Lieut. H. Coape-Smith (of the 11th Bengal Lancers) commanded the advance column, and had under his command Lieut. E. Alston, Mr. Walter Gordon-Cumming, and Mr. Jor F. C. Trollope (Grenadier Guards), together with 70 Sikhs, and 250 Atonga, Yao, and Makua Regulars. Guided by Kitambala and Kifunguru (two old Kapitaos of the African Lakes Company who had fought bravely with the late Mr. Monteith Fotheringham in the original Arab war) and also by the invaluable Sergeant-Major of Atonga, Bandawe, who was also acquainted with the country, this first half of the expedition left the ordinary high road to Tanganyika and plunged into the bush country to the north of the Rukuru river, making a circuit and arriving simultaneously in the vicinity of Mlozi's stockade during the night. This operation meant a fatiguing march through very difficult country without roads of some twenty miles in length, whereas by the direct road Mlozi's is not distant more than 11 or 12 miles from Karonga. Lieut. Coape-Smith succeeded in eluding all the Arab sentinels, and in a skilful manner managed to divide his force into three sections and posted it as follows: Lieut. Alston guarded the ford of the Rukuru river another under Mr. Walter Gordon-Cumming silently crossed the Rukuru and, keeping just out of sight of Mlozi's stockade, crept past it and took up a commanding position on the south-west; finally, the third portion of the force under Major Trollope climbed the house-shaped hill which overlooks Mlozi's at a distance of about 800 yards to the north-east of the stockade and which also commands the route between Mlozi's and Kopa Kopa's. Thus, by daybreak, Mlozi's stockade had been quietly invested, and with a fourth portion of his force, Lieut. Coape-Smith retraced his foot-steps to meet Commissioner Johnston and co-operate with him in the attack on Kopa Kopa's.

The second portion of the expedition left Karonga at five punctually on the morning of the 2nd December. It was accompanied by the Commissioner and consisted mainly of the artillery (two 9 pounders, five 7 pounders, and one Nordenfeldt under the command of Commander Percy Cullen, R. N. R. and Sergeant Major Devoy, together with petty officers F. D. Savage and Robert F. Brighton of the Royal Navy, (borrowed from the Lake Nyasa gunboats,) and an escort of 100 soldiers, Sikhs and Atonga, commanded by Lieut. Guy de Herries Smith, (45th Sikhs.) Lieut. Phillips, R. N. R. went with this force as Transport Officer and greatly assisted by promptly bringing the big guns to the scene of action. Lieut. E. L. Rhoades of the gunboat "Pioneer" afterwards joined this force at the main camp.

The second division left Karonga, as already stated, at 5. a. m., and marched through heavy rain and awful slush along what is supposed to be Tanganyika road, though at such season of the year, it is hard to say what is road and what is swamp. No fighting occurred on the way, and the guns were got into position about 700 yards from Msaleau's stockade without any opposition having been offered by the enemy except a few signal shots. Commander Cullen very soon got the range of the guns and when three or four shells had burst within Msaleau's stockade a tremendous panic ensued on the part of those persons who were cooped up within it, and the enemy began streaming out of the gates in full flight. Directly they began to abandon the place Lieut. Smith was on them with his Sikhs and Antongas and had forced an entrance, meeting very little opposition, because Commander Cullen had now commenced from the same position to shell Kopa Kopa's and simultaneously Lieut. Coape-Smith had arrived with a section of his force on the opposite bank of the Rukuru, so that the enemy's panic was complete and fugitives streamed away towards the north-east and also towards Mlozi's. It was evident that they intended to make their great stand at the latter place, but, had they chosen to hold obstinately Kopa Kopa's and Msaleu's stockades our loss of life in taking them must have been considerable, because these defences were so constructed that the shells could literally do them no damage. The projectiles might burst within the stockade and set fire to buildings and kill people, but did not meet with sufficient resistance in the wooden stockades and earthen ramparts to make large breaches.

By 8 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd December the second division of the force was installed at Kopa Kopa's and had called a brief halt for rest and refreshment. Not knowing, however, how the first half of the expedition might be faring at the hands of the caged-in Mlozi's, the Commissioner was impatient to get on, and by 11 o'clock the second division had marched out of Kopa Kopa's, leaving a small guard over the two captured stockades; and at 1 o'clock they debouched through the pass by the house-shaped hill and camped in the full view of Mlozi's stockade.

Mlozi's stockade was an irregularly shaped walled town about half-a-square-mile in area, built on a very slight rise, in an open grassy plain, about 400 yards to the south of the river Rukuru. For native African warfare it might be considered impregnable, but Mlozi in choosing the site had not realised the range and effect of European artillery, for the town itself is overlooked by the house-shaped hill, so often referred to, some 800 yards to the north-east.

The defences consisted of a double wall or gallery, roofed over, and encircling the entire town. These walls were constructed of strongly-interlaced stout wattles, on which was laid a thick coating of mud and strong beams supported a thick flat mud roof all along the ramparts. These strong galleries of mud were divided by partitions into chambers and pierced at intervals with narrow door-ways opening outward which door-ways were blocked with very thick, hewn planks. On the outside all these galleries sprang from a sort of natural glacis at the bottom of which there was, in some places, a deep ditch or trench. The mud walls were loop-holed and opposite the loop-holes on the inside were deep pits in which the defenders lay below the surface of the ground after they had discharged their guns through the loop-holes. The interior of the town was an indescribable "dedalus" of mud houses. Here and there were large buildings of mud and stone with flat roofs, one of which was Mlozi's special residence. There were also a great many store houses for grain and sheds for cattle.

When the second half of the expedition deployed before this town a death-like silence was prevailing within its walls, and no one would have imagined that between 2,000 and 3,000 people, more than 100 head of cattle, and innumerable goats and sheep were shut up with its limits, nor at first did the besieged seem to understand that they were absolutely invested, for Arabs could be seen peering at our movements, and it was only when the first shell was fired that they realised their position. A large number of women and children then sallied out and were humanely allowed to pass the outposts held by Mr. Gordon Cumming, upon which a certain number of armed men thought they could follow too, but they were disagreeably surprised with a few volleys and rapidly retreated to the defences. The bombardment was in full force by two in the afternoon, and the centre part of the town was on fire, but the mud roofs and mud ramparts seemed to be none the worse for the shelling, though we afterwards found, there was great loss of life amongst the besieged. The Arabs were not slow to return our fire and from the loop-holes there rang out volley after volly directed at our troops, though fortunately the fire was high and inaccurate, but later on Mlozi's marksmen, who were armed with Remington rifles, made very good practice shooting at our rear posts.

It was felt instinctively that the Arabs, realising that they were caught in a trap, would make a desperate attempt to escape as soon as night fell; but we had the moon to light up the scene, and the ring of besiegers was tightened up, and the Nordenfeldt gun brought opposite the big gate, and thus during the night every attempt at a sortie was repelled with great loss to the enemy. The fighting continued without intermission the whole night long. In the early morning Commander Cullen planted one or two shells with peculiarly damaging effect, causing quantities of gunpowder to blow up in some magazine of the enemy, and then there was a lull and in the middle of this lull there appeared a white flag waving from the ramparts. The Commissioner immediately gave the order to cease firing.—"Zanzibar Gazette."

The Amir in his treatment of Kafiristan and the Kafirs, writes the *C. and M. Gazette*, seems to have taken a leaf out of the book of the Russians. As everybody acquainted with the history of the Russianisation of Central Asia is aware, the salient feature in the process was usually the deportation of the majority of the population who escaped with their lives to other regions, where the fire of patriotism, no longer burning in its native atmosphere, was likely to flame less fiercely and dangerously. In the same way the Amir is said to have deported some 16,000 Kafirs, who were first sent to Cabul city, and have now been distributed over the Kohistan, Katul and Jellalabbd villages in the proportion of ten Kafirs to each headman of a village. The village headmen, it is added, have been ordered to teach the expatriated Kafirs "how to till the land and how to read the Koran," the emphasis no doubt being put on the latter injunction.

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NEWS OF THE DAY

The Viceroy is now enjoying excellent health, and is rapidly regaining his strength, which was very much lowered by the persistent fever from which he lately suffered.

News, we regret to hear, has reached Calcutta of a fresh outbreak of the plague at Hongkong.

The establishment of British Officers with the 24th Baluchistan Regiment is to be raised to twelve, while the battalion is employed on field service in East Africa.

As mentioned the other day, the appointment of additional Adjutant-General is to be continued by sanction from the Secretary of State for another year, and Major Sherston will consequently remain on at Army Headquarters in that capacity.

The Lieutenant-Governor will leave Lucknow on the 10th instant for Jhansi, going on afterwards to Meerut, where he stays from the 13th to the 18th. On the 19th he visits Saharanpur, where he spends one day, arrives at Rorkee on Saturday, the 21st, and spends Sunday: arrives at Moradabad on Monday and spends Tuesday there, and reaches Bareilly on Wednesday, the 25th March.

As showing how good is the regimental promotion among officers of the Staff Corps serving in the Madras Command, observes a contemporary, it may be noted that in the three Cavalry regiments one of the Commandants is a Captain and the other two are Majors—each, of course, having now temporary rank in a higher grade; and that among the thirty-two Commandants of Infantry only eight are Lieutenant-Colonels. In the Bengal Command Lieutenant-Colonels commanding regiments are the rule and not the exception; while in Bombay only nine of the thirty-six Commandants are Majors. Madras scores most by the grant of temporary rank, and the conditions there are not likely to alter for a long time to come, though in the end there will be far too many officers in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, as was the case a few years ago.

Zalim Singh, Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, has been deprived of all governing powers, and his State for the present will be administered by the Political Agent. The Government of India will shortly announce their decision regarding the future of the State. This deposition of the Rana, it may be added, has been only decided upon after a most careful consideration of his case by the Government, whose decision has the full approval of the Secretary of State, the India Office having been placed in possession of all the facts of the case.

The Assam-Burma Railway Survey party reached Mogoung on Monday, all well, having thus completed their task of reconnoitring the whole route from Assam over the Patkoi range, and through the Hukong Valley into Upper Burma. The military escort and most of the transport coolies were sent back to Assam by the way the party had come, on communication having been effected with the Burma party in the Hukong country. Mr. Way and the other officers with him now return direct to India.

In continuation of the announcement recently made as to impending changes among officers in the Financial Department, Mr. Manisty, Accountant-General of Bengal, takes furlough almost immediately, when Mr. Hamilton will officiate. This arrangement will hold good till Mr. Stephen Jacob returns, when Mr. Cox will replace Mr. Hamilton. The Accountant-Generalship at Allahabad will be filled temporarily, from April to June, by Mr. Gamble, now on furlough, when Mr. Kensington, from the Punjab Commission, will take up the duties of the appointment. Mr. Gamble will then rejoin his permanent post of Under-Secretary at headquarters, replacing Mr. Natham, who will be placed on special duty.

The final tie of the Bengal Cavalry Polo Tournament, which lay between the Guides and the 18th Bengal Lancers, was played off on Monday, and after close game resulted in a victory for the 18th by three goals to two, each side being credited with two subsidiaries. The success of the 18th, in spite of their long list of previous victories, was hardly expected: for Colonel Richardson, their leader, retired some years ago from match playing and only came forward again under pressure because the regiment were in absolute need of him: and moreover their ponies were not supposed to be so good as those of several other teams in the Tournament. But as the result shows, play tells as well as galloping, and when it comes to a question of lasting out through a series of matches, veteran teams like those of the 9th and 18th have a way of coming out uppermost.

It is expected that the whole of May and June will be occupied in carrying out the Chitral Reliefs, as the quantity of stores to be sent up is very large. Arrangements for the movement of these are now being considered, and towards the end of April the troops under orders for Drosh and Chitral Fort will move across the frontier and take up the line of posts beyond Chakdarah. Not until they are in position will the convoys begin their march, working from stage to stage under strong escorts in case of any hostile demonstration from the tribes beyond the Panjkora River. As the route does not pass through any territory held by the Bajouris, the latter will have to leave their own country before they can deliver any attack, and news of any gathering should thus be readily obtainable. As we said some time ago the tribesmen will scarcely choose the Relief season for giving trouble, as Brigadier-General Waterfield will have at his disposal some 3,000 additional troops wherewith to deal with any disturbances. Each post from Chakdarah to Dir will be strongly held, and with the bridge over the Swat River reinforcements can be sent up the line at the shortest notice. To make assurance doubly sure a small flying column might, at the outset, be formed at Chakdarah itself, while the Khan of Dir should be instructed to keep a careful watch along the Panjkora. That river will probably be in such full flood owing to the melting of the snows that the fords will be impassable. This is one of the indirect advantages of carrying out the Reliefs during the summer months.

A Behar vernacular paper indulges in an hysterical leading article on a so-called recent act of tyranny on the part of Government with regard to the Bodh-Gaya Temple question. It appears that Dharampala, the Secretary of the Mahabodhi Society, had been negotiating with the seven annas Tikari Raj, which is at present under the management of Mr. Ryves, of the Opium Department, for the perpetual lease of the mouza known as Mahabodhi, which surrounds the Bodh-Gaya Temple on three sides. The journal goes on to say that a fancy price was offered by Dharmapala for the land, and that the offer was accepted by the Raj Manager, but that on the matter being brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Gouernor by Mr. Savage, the Collector of Gaya, peremptory orders were issued to Mr. Ryves to cancel his acceptance, on pain of being sent back to the Opium Department. It would be an interesting task to enquire into the sources from which the *Behar Times* obtained this seemingly authentic information; but whether the facts be correct or not, the cause of the Behar journalist's indignation is to say the least of it, exceedingly obscure. It has been a prominent feature of the policy of Government, since the arrival of Dharmapala at Bodh-Gaya and the continued friction that has been its main result, to preserve the *status in quo* as rigidly as possible. To permit the Mahabodhi Society, with its avowed intention of ousting the Mahanth from his ancestral property, to establish itself permanently in the immediate vicinity of the great Temple, would be to open the door to endless and protracted litigation and to a constant succession of riots and disturbances. So far from the action of the Government being regarded as high-handed and tyrannical, it will strike most reasonable persons that they have adopted the wisest and most reasonable course under the circumstances. The Mahabodhi Society have their remedy in a court of law if they are desirous of establishing any claims or legal right, which they consider themselves to possess and they have always the obvious solution of the difficulty before them in the shape of a compromise with the Mahanth. But they cannot be permitted to secure those rights or enforce those claims at the risk of a disturbance of the public peace

Mr. Gamble, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, returns from furlough at the beginning of April, and will then go temporarily to Allahabad as Accountant-General, vice Mr. Lawrence, as Mr. Kensington's services cannot be spared by the Punjab Government till the middle of June. On Mr. Kensington relieving him Mr. Gamble will return to Simla, and Mr. Nathan, who has been officiating as Under-Secretary, will probably be placed on special duty in connection with the revision of the Provincial Contracts.

The Raja of Nahan had a fit of apoplexy on Monday, followed by paralysis of the right side. He has lost the power of speech and is in a critical condition. Doctors Carlton and Young are in attendance on his Highness.

Very little is known of Mr. Lawrence Jenkins, the new Judge of Calcutta, writes a local paper, beyond what we have already stated. He is the son of a Welsh attorney, and was born in 1858. He was educated at University College, Oxford, and took a First in Law in 1881. It may well be doubted whether an "Equity draftsman and conveyancer" is likely to be the most suitable man to deal with the very miscellaneous civil and criminal work, especially the latter, which comes before an Indian High Court Judge. Mr. Jenkins is of the same standing at the Bar as Mr. Justice Strachey of Bombay, having been called in 1883. There are two members of the Calcutta Bar on whose behalf the cry of injustice might be raised with even more cause than in the recent case of Mr. Starling, of Bombay.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place between Major-General W. Galbraith, C. B., Commanding the Quetta District, and Miss Handcock, daughter of Colonel H. G. Handcock, Colonel on the Staff at Rawalpindi.

The next examination for Extra Assistant Commissionerships will be held in the Municipal Town Hall at Lahore in the month of April. The examination—as there seems to be some doubt about the matter—is not an open one. It is for persons who must have been previously accepted and permitted to compete by an order of Government conveyed by the Chief Secretary.

The one volume novel is making way. Messrs. A. D. Innes and Co. have nine or ten ventures in it for the spring season. One of these single volume stories is to be Mr. Max Pemberton's "Gentleman's Gentleman," with illustrations. Among the others are to be "My Laughing Philosopher," by Mr. Eden Phillpotts; "The Limb," by the author of "Aut Diabolus aut Nihil," and "The Robe of Lucifer," by Mr. F. M. White.

The recent meeting of the Aldershot Military Society was a singular one. Dr. T. Miller Maguire, the well-known military tutor, was announced to lecture on "Strategical Questions in Connection with India, Farther India, and China." A lecture was delivered that was both amusing and instructive before one of the largest audiences that has for some time been assembled in the theatre of Prince Consort's Library. It was not, however, quite the address that the worthy doctor had prepared. The other night Mr. A. J. Balfour delivered a speech at Bristol, in the course of which he made use of the following words:—"I for my part frankly state that so far, for example, from regarding with fear and jealousy a commercial outlet for Russia in the Pacific Ocean which should not be icebound half the year, I should welcome such a result as a distinct advance in this far-distant region, and I am convinced not merely that Russia would gain by it, that the world generally would gain by it, but that British commerce and enterprise would be the gainers." There could be no mistaking the import of these words. They point to the probability of an understanding being arrived at between Great Britain and Russia, under which the latter country will be conceded a "warm-water" port in the Pacific, in which case Russian activity would be diverted from the frontier of India to the shores of the Pacific. The title of Dr. Miller Maguire's lecture gave an indication that the chief part of his address would turn mainly upon the subject of the advances that have been made by Russia in recent years in Asia. Mr. Balfour's statement was such that prevented not only the lecturer but also the whole of those who might a few days previously have taken part in the discussion with decency referring to the main subject. But few more important pronouncements than that made by the leader of the House of Commons on Monday night have been uttered for very many years. It hints at a vast change in the relations that have existed between this country and Russia for so long that they have come to be regarded as traditional; that mutual distrust may eventually be removed and confidence in each other, which has been so long wanting, restored with most far-reaching effects.

The Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament commenced a few days since. The chief event of the four games played was the defeat of the 16th Lancers by the Durham Light Infanry—another instance, by the way, that practice in match playing tells, for the Durhams have played in more tournaments perhaps than any team in India, and it was this probably that enabled them to turn the tables on the Lancers, who beat them at Lucknow in practice games. Anyhow, after their easy victory over the 16th Lancers the Infantry men must be considered to have a good chance for the final, for which their most dangerous opponents are perhaps the 18th Hussars, who defeated the 21st Hussars the same afternoon by a susidiary only.

According to advices received from home Mr. Chalmers was to leave England about the middle of the month. The new Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council comes to India with an excellent reputation, judging from letters which have lately been received in this country. Unassuming, and the possessor of a charming manner, Mr. Chalmers has already won a considerable name for himself at home, for he has done much useful drafting for the Government, and as a jurist has gained the good opinion of men like Lord Herschell. Over the County Court at Birmingham, one of the most important County Courts in the kingdom, he has presided with conspicuous success.

In such circumstances it was a wise but at the same time disconcerting resolve, so far as he was personally concerned, for Dr. Maguire to abstain from referring to Russia except in a vague and general way. The consequence was that the lecture was pretty much the kind of thing that the play of "Hamlet" would be without the Prince, and it was only the doctor's ready wit and facility of public speech that saved what, if many other men were so placed, would have been an utter failure. The address was full of humorous passages, one of which deserves to be preserved. Speaking of the causes of the defeat of the Chinese in the recent war with Japan, after deploring the lack of a military spirit among the Celestials, the lecturer summed up the situation by saying that "the Chinese had continued to study the maxims of Confucius and neglected that of Maxim guns."

Mr. Fisher Unwin, who has been publishing so many books on the Himalayas, the Alps, and the Caucasus, has taken up the subject of the New Zealand Alps. The book which he intends to issue on this subject is entitled "Climbs in the New Zealand Alps," is written by Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald and illustrated by Mr. McCormick and one or two other artists. New Zealand, which so many of its admirers have called the Italy of the Antipodes, has been, for obvious reasons, almost unexplored by the British climber. British Columbia, it may be suggested, has its temptations for climbers and publishers. The illustrations to the New Zealand book are from original drawings specially taken for it. Mr. McCormick, it may be remembered, accompanied Sir Martin Conway on his expedition to the Karakoram range.

An old and notorious house, at the corner of the Faubourg St. Antoine and the Rue Boquille in Paris, has (a correspondent there states) been marked for demolition. It was there that Fieschi plotted the assassination of Louis Philippe and his sons by means of an infernal machine. He had two accomplices, both Bonapartists. One of them was Pepin, a grocer, who carried on business in this house and gave Fieschi the money that he wanted to buy the carabines and powder.

INDIAN MEDICAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Much as we should have preferred to treat with silent contempt Dr. Khory's characteristically elegant effusion which appeared in the columns of your contemporary a few days ago, the interests of truth and justice, as well as of the cause we have at heart, no less than those of the public and even of Dr. Khory himself, demand a few words in reply. Reading between the lines it is difficult not to see that it is the outcome of disappointment at the failure of much cringing and manœuvring to pose as the spokesman of the profession, and chagrin at being discarded and left out in the cold from its deliberations and movements, and jealousy at the rise and honors of a youthful rival. Dr. Khory himself admits that the profession labours under very real and substantial grievances, and that the profession and the public alike recognise and admit the necessity of reform, and yet with a strange perversity of vision he cannot bear to see a powerful and influential movement having for its object a well-organised and constitutional agitation to bring about the reform. Whence, then, it may be asked, these tears and these whinings? The answer is not far to seek. Dr. Khory has apparently deluded himself into the belief that he was the indispensable man of the profession, and must be accepted as its oracle, and that after him would be the deluge. But, alas, for the vanity of his wishes and his delusions the various institutions with which he was once connected have not only survived his retirement, but have had a more healthy and vigorous career, and the movement for medical reform has been marked by an unwonted degree of unanimity and strength and has enlisted the active sympathy and support of the medical profession throughout the country, barring of course Dr. Khory and one or two of his henchmen, who like the famous tailors of Tooley Street imagine themselves to be the profession of the city of Bombay or at least the more sensible portion of the profession. Dr. Khory coquetted long and coquetted hard, to delegate himself as the representative of the profession at the Medical Congress of Rome, but his advances were rejected by Government, and the University, and even his former flame the G. C. M. Society kicked so vigorously that the proposal had to be unceremoniously withdrawn. And now another member of the profession is to be accepted by his brethren throughout the country—Calcutta having already taken the lead of Bombay—as their accredited spokesman to plead the cause of reform before the bar of the British public. Dr. Khory's ambition to occupy the chair of the Bombay Medical Union has till now remained a dream, while the other member has had the honour conferred on him unsolicited, and the latter, moreover, now occupies by the enthusiastic vote of the G. C. M. Society the position which Dr. Khory once managed to acquire by the magnificent majority of one vote, and that his own, and which he had to vacate sometime ago, loath as he was to leave it: and the unkindest cut of all, even the University has just honored the youthful enthusiast by electing him a Syndic in medicine. So that not only the local professional brethren and the University, but even the other Presidency towns have marked him out as their accredited spokesman and representative as a fitting recognition of his undoubted talents and his fearless and self-sacrificing advocacy of the rights and claims of the profession, while discarding the pretensions of Dr. Khory "Hinc illæ lachrymæ." And surely the profession have longer memories than to forget so soon the genesis and fate of a famous address attempted to be palmed off upon Lord Reay as the address of the profession, and the somersault over the bogus opium petition, and the unaccountable change of front re the Honorary Surgeons and Physicians scheme—its introduction and trial. The movement for medical reform has now assumed dimensions and aroused a degree of interest and attention which can leave no doubt of its ultimate success—and Dr. Khory can no more arrest its progress than he can win back in the estimation of the profession the position which he once held. Our reform programme has been before the profession for some months past, and has been endorsed by the organ of the British Medical Association, and it is passing strange that Dr. Khory should have only just woke up at the biting chill of cold neglect—and that to give a pitiable groan!—Yours, &c.,

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
J. C. LISBOA,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
JAHANGIR J. CURSETJI,
DORABJI HORMUSJI,
A. P. CAMA,
M. G. DESHMUKH,
KHAJI ABDULLAH,
N. H. CHOKSY,

Members of the Executive Committee for Medical Reform in India, Bombay.
March 4.

BARBAROUS HORSE-SHOEING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to allow me to say a few words in connection with the highly interesting lecture delivered by Mr. M. K. Patell, G.B.V.C., an experienced teacher of the Fort High School, on "the duty of kindness to animals," under the presidentship of Principal Hathornthwaite, M.A. Those who attended the lecture must agree that it was as instructive as it was interesting. I should like to add my testimony, and mention one of the most wanton cruelties, and consequently a prolific source of great suffering to horses in Bombay, viz., malpractice in the shoeing of the horse. The barbarous manner in which the hoofs of horses are sometimes mutilated by native "nalbands" is extremely reprehensible, and often by it valuable animals are for ever incapacitated and have their lives shortened. The native farriers follow blindly the traditions of their elders, and cannot be induced to move one inch out of the grooves in which they have been brought up. It is no way astonishing to see the agents of the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals failing to bring these "nalbands" to book, as they from their ignorance of even the rudimentary knowledge of veterinary science cannot understand the gravity of the case, and it is regrettable that the Society do not move Government to take action to prevent these so-called nalbands practising farriery, and the ordinary horse-brokers, cattle-leechers, and quacks from practising the veterinary art. It is great cruelty to animals to allow them to be treated by incompetent and unqualified persons. I know of a case where a horse had some time back picked up a nail. The poor creature was mutilated with fire-brands and blisters to almost all the joints of the affected leg. It is high time that the Government should adopt a Veterinary Registration Act. Mr. Patell was perfectly right in alluding to the inadequacy of the present staff of the Society's agents, but I know that the present able secretary finds it difficult to augment the number from want of funds. It is not the quantity but the quality that is really and urgently wanting, as has been remarked very lately by Mr. Webb from his magisterial chair. These so-called agents of the Society are often in themselves a cruelty to human beings when they indiscriminately and unnecessarily drag the poor cart-drivers and recklawallas to the court and keep them waiting there for hours together until they are finally discharged by the far-sighted and truth-extracting magistrates, but always minus the poor men's daily earnings. One thing the public notice with these agents is that, though they are scrupulously careful to catch hold of the poor cart-drivers and hack-drivers, they do not dare to bring well-to-do owners to justice. Occasionally the Tramway authorities are also allowed such an undue indulgence. Such gross injustice to the poor would not occur if the secretary of the Society could afford to pay higher scale of salary to qualified viterinary graduates as the Society's agents. They would be a great help to the Society as well as to the magistrates in fairly dealing with cases and in distinguishing between wanton cruelty and unavoidable infliction of punishment upon stubborn but healthy and sound animals.—Yours, &c.,

NADERSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

ANNUAL ISSUES.

The Quetta Directory.—Messrs. Rustomjee Golwala and Co., of Quetta, have sent us the seventh edition of this directory, which contains a large quantity of new matter, including rules and regulations referring to Baluchistan, while much of the information which has appeared in previous issues has been revised and brought up to date. The work is a very useful one, as it gives a great deal of information regarding Baluchistan either obtainable nowhere else, or embedded in official reports, which very few people see. Travellers visiting the North-West Frontier will find the directory an indispensible wade-mecum.

The Indian Railway Diary and Officials' Directory.—This useful handbook, of which Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., of London, are the publishers, and Messrs. Wheeler and Co. the Indian agents, should be on the desk of every railway official in this country. Amongst a large mass of information may be mentioned some comprehensive decimal tables; investment tables for estimating the profits at various prices of stocks; a railway directors and officials' directory; traffic returns and accounts; salary table; Indian fuel equivalents, etc.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

NOTES FROM CAMBAY.

Mr. Frost, Collector and Political Agent, Kaira, in company of Miss Frost, arrived here on Monday, the 24th ultimo. In the evening his Highness the Nawab Saheb, with his Dewan, Rao Bahadur Madhavram Harinarayen, paid a visit to the Political Agent, who, with Miss Frost, returned the visit to H. H. the Nawab Saheb in full Durbar the following morning. The evening was reserved for a prize-distribution to the students of the Girls' School in a largely attended open-air gathering, under the presidency of Mr. Frost, at Lalbaug, a place of public resort, decorated with buntings, flags, etc., in honour of the occasion. The Political Agent, with Miss Frost, having arrived at 5 p.

THE CROFT MERCHANDISE MARKS CASE.

VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

THE case against Mr. John Croft under sections 6 and 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act and sections 487 and 488 I. P. C. was concluded before Mr. Handley-Sessions Judge at Alipur, and a mixed jury on Monday, and resulted in an acquittal. After Babu Ashutosh Biswas, the Government Pleader was heard in reply to Mr. Crannenburg, who appeared for the defence, his Honour summed up the case to the jury. He explained the first two charges under the Merchandise Marks Act, and then the other two under the Penal Code which were very similar. The whole question was whether the labels truly or falsely described the contents of the bottles. The points of law raised by Mr. Crannenburg as to whether this case could proceed and whether this court had jurisdiction were disposed of in favour of the prosecution. As his Honour understood it it must be a false and untrue description in a material respect. If the jury found that there was not a single drop of Scotch whisky or French brandy used in the process then there could be no doubt that they were false descriptions on the labels, but if there was some Scotch whisky or French brandy used, then he did not see that the descriptions were false. It might be false to some degree, but not absolutely false. If this prosecution broke down, Mr. Croft could be proceeded against for adulteration; he had been tried under the Excise Act, he was now being tried under the Merchandise Marks Act and Penal Code, and it was impossible to say what other prosecutions were next awaiting him. Perhaps another judge and jury might be wading through this same pitiful case shortly. When he was a magistrate it was the practice to take the whole of the facts and circumstances at once and draw up the charges upon the most serious points and leave out the others. The case was first begun under the Excise Act, then the present case was taken up and if that broke down who knew what would be done next. If this was the law it was so much the worse for those who broke it. In dealing with the question as to whether false labels were applied his Honour said their could be no doubt that the labels in question had been applied by Croft's orders. This was scarcely denied. If there was some Scotch whisky and French brandy in the liquor, he did see how they could find Croft guilty of applying false descriptions, though it might be commercial dishonesty.

If he had carefully stuck to his original labels "the blended produce of France and Germany" or of "Scotland and Germany" there could, he thought, have been no prosecution, but the original labels were replaced by these labels, whether on account of the fact that the people smelt a rat and would have nothing to do with it, or not, it was impossible to say, and on these labels the prosecution based their case. There was evidence that a cask of imported Scotch whisky and some French brandy had been used, and if the jury believed that he failed to see how they could say the descriptions were false. Of course, it might be commercial dishonesty to call the stuff Scotch whisky, when there was about one-fourth of Scotch whisky in it and three-fourths of white spirit, but he did not think the jury could say that the label was false, if, as a matter of fact, they found that there was some Scotch whisky in it blended with other spirit. This was, he believed, the very reason why the excise case broke down on appeal on the charge of manufacture.

The Government Pleader: The conviction on the charge of manufacture was set aside on the ground that it was not actually manufactured by distillation for the reason that no still was used.

His Honour continuing to sum up the case went on to deal with the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution and defence. Coming to the evidence relating to the cask in which the whisky was said to have been brought, and with regard to the production of which in court the learned pleader for the prosecution had commented rather severely, his Honour said that they should not look at everything with the jaundiced eye of the prosecution. If Croft had produced the cask in question when the case of manufacture was pending against him, it might have caused his own conviction, and he was perfectly entitled to keep that evidence back and produce it now, when it became very material for him to show that Scotch whisky was used in the blending. It was quite clear that D'Cruz was an accomplice. The other servants probably did not know that they were breaking the law, but it was perfectly clear that D'Cruz did, and as soon as he saw that the game was up, he went and gave information to get off himself and to get reward if any was to be had. With regard with the Chemical Examiner's report it had nothing to do with this case and might be good in a charge of adulteration, if the Chemical Examiner said that the stuff was noxious.

The jury had to decide whether the Scotch whisky was supplied by Croft and the French brandy by Taylor. Though the descriptions might be slight evasions of the truth still they would not be absolutely false. On the point raised by the prosecution, that the burden of proving that he acted innocently in putting on these labels was on Croft, his Honour said that he did not understand that the prosecution could throw all the onus on the accused. The prosecution must first establish that there were false trade descriptions.

The jury, after retiring for a quarter of an hour, returned to court, and Captain Allison, the foreman said: We are unanimous that there is nothing proven against the defendant.

His Honour said that he took the verdict to be "not guilty," and discharged the accused.—"Englishman."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Elgie, Lt Punjab, 1st Bedfordshire Regt, on leave, from Umballa.
Cusack, Surgeon Major Ms, A M S, on duty, from Bellary.
Gray, Surgn Capt, Ms, A M S, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 2.

Heastey, Lt, Ms, R I Fus, to rejoin, to Meerut.

MARCH 3.

Phillips, Lt, Ms, R A, to rejoin, to Madras.

MARCH 4.

Hancox, Capt, Ms, R I Fus, to rejoin, to Meerut.
Pearson, Col, Ms, British service on retirement, to Australia.

MARCH 5.

Watson, Major, Ms, Suffolk Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th March, 1896.

1. The competing squads will parade on Saturday next the 7th instant for the Wheal Cup Competition at "Scandal Point" south end of Mahalaxmi Pore at 4-15 p.m. The remainder of the Corps will parade at the same place and time for 10in. R M L and 6in. B L Gun drill. Travelling expenses will be refunded on application. Dress:—Drill order with putties—without arms.

2. It is notified for information that the examination for proficiency will take place on Saturday the 14th instant.

3. The order in which the Sub Divisions Teams are to shoot for Mr. Carter's Cup will be drawn at the Club at 7 p.m. on Monday next, arrangements being made for four teams to fire on the 22nd and four on the 29th March.

By Order.
A. J. PEILLE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th March, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 7th instant at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding officer's parade.
Dress.—Review Order—Khaki.

2. "H" Company prize firing will take place at Cooria on Saturday the 7th instant at 6-45 a.m.

3. The range will be reserved on Saturday afternoon the 7th instant for all members who have not done their class firing. The trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to Corpl L Chitts A Coy. from 8th to 31st March 1896.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DR. DELORME, Surgeon-in-Chief of the French Army, has been lecturing before the Paris Academy of Medicine on the new steel-coated rifle-bullets and their effects as projected from the modern magazine rifle. The most remarkable fact in connection with them appears to be this, that they cause very little pain to those who are struck by them. At Fourmies, during the riots there, one man was wounded so badly that he afterwards suffered from paralysis; yet he did not even suspect he was shot until he saw the blood stains upon his clothes. Another man who was shot through the leg described his sensations thus: "I felt a slight shiver come over me." Another, who was shot through the arm, could only remember that his elbow twitched, and that involuntarily he closed his fist. Dr. Delorme finds that when the bullets meet with an obstacle at a short distance, say from 100 to 150 yards, they are very apt to explode, and the pieces of metal are capable of doing serious mischief.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 22nd February 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Dadabhoi Ruttonji Dalal, public total sator, residing at No. 82, Homji Street, in the fort of Bombay, for an improvement in his invention of a new and improved automatic totalisator; Hugh Dixon & Sons, tobacco manufacturers, for improvements in, and relating to, stoppering devices to pray on their filling of bottles; Robert Allison Hall, of 200, N. Holliday Street, Baltimore, in the United States of America, inventor, for improved means for stopering bottles, and a tool for use therewith; M. Muhammad Husain, Public Works Department, 16, Kutwal Road, Rangoon cantonment, Burma, for machines for ramming, picking and spinkling roads, etc; Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, merchant, for improvements in the trays or carriers of apparatus for exposing tea, coffee, cocoa, grain and other substances to drying or other action of air, vapor or gases; Theobald Alexander Martin, indigo planter, of the Azamgurh District, North-Western Provinces, for "Alexander's indigo-washing process;" Jahar Lal Dhar, a professional scientist, inventor and patentee, residing at 97, Beadon Street, Calcutta, for automatic figures of Radha and Krishna; Tom Drewet, Junior, and Palonji Dad bhoy Chowna, both partners in the firm of Drewet Chowna & Co., engineers and contractors, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, for a automatic hydraulic pump cut-off valve to be styled "the D. C. automatic valve;" and Alfred Francis Puckridge, of The Mount, Upper Clapton, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., Fellow, United States consul, for improvements in the construction of mineral oil lamps, night lights, candles, and stoves.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed: Henry Wilmot Bryning, of the Public Works Department, Railway branch, at present residing at Hirokh on the Muskaf-Bolan railway, for an improved railway sleeper to suit both flat-footed and double-headed rails to be called "the locked-jaw sleeper." (Filed 4th February 1896.); Ramsaran Das, son of Peary Lal, cloth merchant of Chowri Bazar, Delhi, for an improved machine for extracting the juice of the sugarcane. (Filed 13th February 1896.); Hugh Thomson of Thornton, Studley Park Road, Kew, near Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, tanner, for improvements in apparatus for flushing water closets. (Filed 18th February 1896.); Edward Hester Norris and Charles Gerald Hanty, engineers, of London, for improvements in hot air engines. (Filed 18th February 1896.); William Peyton, ventilating engineer, of 105, Albion Street, Leeds, in the county of York, England, for an improved chimney pot and ventilator. (Filed 18th February 1896.); Thomas Ewin George Cooper, civil engineer, state engineer of Orcha, in Bundelkhand, India, for the construction, suspension and operating of punkahs. (Filed 5th February 1896.); Edwin Hitchon of Ivy Bank, Accrington, in the county of Lancaster, England, machine draughtsman, for improvements relating to spinning, twisting or winding machine spindles. (Filed 19th February 1896.); Prabhu Lal carrying on business as general merchant under the name of Messrs. Prabhu Lal and Co., Umballa cantonment, for whitening articles of buff or buckskin leather. (Filed 28th January 1896.); Frank Joseph Azabeg, of Charanpore via Asansol, in Bengal, mining engineer, for a novel system or method of conveying or repeating signals from railway stations to railway trains in motion to be entitled "Frank Azabeg's system of repeating signals between stations and trains in motion." (Filed 18th February 1896.); and the de Mare Incandescent Gas Light System, Limited, of London, for improvements in gas aparatus for obtaining light and heat. (Filed 19th February 1896.)

The undermentioned design has been registered:—William Heath Phelps, tailor, 15, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, for a tie to be known as the "Jamizone Knot."

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Sandford James Kilby, late superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service, and Salt Department, Calcutta, for an improved method of expanding the total during weighing, and discharging of salt, coal, metals, grain or any other articles. (From 9th January 1896 to 8th January 1897.); Damodardas Jamnadas Tolat, at present proprietor of the Patent Hand Loom Warp Manufacturing Company, at Surat, for a chain mule warping machine. (From 21st February 1893 to 20th February 1897.); John Howard Rose and Edward Elijah Atkins, both of 171, Hockley Hill, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England, lamp manufacturers, for improvements in overhead oil lamps. (From 7th March 1893 to 6th March 1897.); Edward Jamison O'Brien, engineer, of Texarkana, Texas, United States of America, for improvements in machines for removing the cotton seed. (From 10th March 1896 to 9th March 1897.); Carl Linde of Wiesbaden, in the German empire, professor, for improvements in refrigerating machinery. (From 2nd April 1893 to 1st April 1897.); Edward Jamison O'Brien, engineer, of exarkana, in the county of Bowie, and state of Texas, United States of America, for improvements in machines for removing lint from cotton seed. (From 24th February 1896 to 23rd February 1897.); and Peter Ferguson and William Young Fleming, both of Phœnix Engine Works, Paisley, Renfrewshire, engineers and shipbuilders, for improvements in multiple-expansion steam engines. (From 27th June 1896 to 26th June 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—Mr. L. M. D'Eays's invention for the improvement to the ruling machine. (Specification filed 21st November 1891.); Mr C. K. Subha Rao's invention for a leatherless durable bucket for raising water for irrigation or household purposes. (Specification filed 20th November 1891.); Mr. C. Ewing's invention for a toggle-jointed pedal and rocking beam punkah-pulling machine. (Specification filed 20th November 1891.); and Mr. R. C. Lees' invention for Bombay patent stone. (Specification filed 21st November 1891.)

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY).

For Judgment.

563—Little N and B—Ekanath Namajee and others vs Raghunath Ballajee—Athubhai and J.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

874—Bhaishunker and K—Krishnarao Ramchundra and another vs Benabai and others—Chitnis M and M and Balkrishna V N K.

891—Thakurdas D and C—Damodar Tapidas vs Dayabhi Tapidas and another—Chitnis M and M.

For Further Consideration of Defendant's Petition to Appeal as a Pauper.

60-95—In person—Manibai vs Narbadabai and another—K J Manek.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

886—Edgelow and G—Harrichund Ramchand vs Malowdas Gocouldas Pasta—Bicknell M and M.

887—M N Cavalla and Jasparji Jamsetji and Manuel Lobo vs Joseph Gerson de Cunha and another—Khunderao and S.

889—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Tharia Topen vs Balgovinda Shivshunker Oppowala—James Peace.

890—Khanderao and S—Gocul das Shivshanmal vs Ramshamul Hukumchand and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

891—Bhaisunker and K—Lalice Mowjee vs Savaldram Ganesh Valkar and others—Khunderao and S.

892—Chalk W and S—The Holland Bombay Trading Company Limited vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—F A Little.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

359-25733-95—Mooljee and Raghowjee—Ishwardas Tribhowandas vs Kalidas Bhaidas and others—Brown and M.

2078-95—Mooljee and Raghowjee—Gordhundas Jadowjee vs Harivalubdas Bhaidas—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

517-95—Little N and B—Morobu Ramcrishna and another vs Luxumon Nana Patel—Khunderao and S—Part heard.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Government and Govordhandas Khimjee—Craigie L and O, and Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Janu Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.

444-95—R N Motabhoy—Doongersey Nathu vs Waibai and another—In person.

147-11-146-95—Ardeshir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Saiboo vs Narrotumdas Vanarsi—In person.

321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Habib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhussein Dewjee and another—Janardhan and A.

241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co.

A CAIRO correspondent writes:—Nothing could exceed the courtesy and attention paid by the Khedive to the Duke of Cambridge. The Khedive called on the Duke directly his Royal Highness arrived, and told him that the whole of the army was at his disposal, and hoped that he would be present at a review. He also asked his Royal Highness to make use of any of his yachts or steamers for a trip up the Nile, and this the Duke intends to do. It is certainly gratifying to observe the complete revulsion of feeling towards the English generally on the part of the Khedive, who makes a point of being present at all functions, races, &c. He is exhibiting freely at the Horse Show held under English auspices.

BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE as supplied by Special Appointment to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The 1893 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 5.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col G. Hayes, acting Political Agent Kathiawar, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept with effect from such date before the end of April 1896, as he may be relieved of his present duties.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Atmaram Jumnadas Kaji and Rao Saheb Ramanbhai Mahiputram Nilka respectively delivered over and received charge of the joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad on the 1st inst.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Hari Atmaram Mahile Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Sangameshvar, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Shrigonda and Parner vice Rao Saheb Krishnaji Sadashiv Biswaikar, deceased.

H E the Governor in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr Raghunath Bhikaji Gote, B A, LL B, to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint Subordinate Judge at Sangameshvar pending further orders.

Mr F C O Beaman, I C S, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, assumed charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasik, in addition to his own duties, on the 25th Jan 1896.

Rao Bahadur Jayasaiva Bothrao Tirmalrao Inamdar relinquished charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nasik on the 10th Feb 1896.

Mr E Knight, I C S, assumed charge as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, on the 13th Feb 1896.

Rao Saheb Karparam Manmathram Mehta relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Borsad in the Ahmedabad district on the 14th Feb 1896, and Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji assumed charge of the aforesaid Court on the 10th Feb 1896.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Khan Bahadur Sheikh Sadikali Shamali, Magistrate of the first class and Subdivisional Magistrate, Mehar, in the district of Shikarpur, with the following additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Azam Sadashiv Amarit Inamdar, Mamlatdar, Sakkari, petha Chandgad in the district of Belgaum, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Sir Charles Pritchard, K C I E, C S I, has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Sec 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr Ismail Cassum, a Master in Messrs Shepherd and Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J H Mackay, M A, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days from the 2nd March 1896.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev A B Watson, M A, to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona and Kirkee, during the absence of the Rev J H Mackay, M A, on privilege leave or until further orders.

The Rev C Mayhew, Chaplain of Byculla, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for eight months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Nanabhai Ardeshir Moos, B Sc, F C E (Bom), F R S E, F C S, to be sub pro tem Director of the Government Observatory at Colaba vice Mr G Chambers, F R S, deceased.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 20 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Examiners in Bombay:—

Ex-officio Members—The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Members—Messrs S Rebeck, M I C E; J Adam, A M I C E, F C H; T Anderson, A I C E, M I E E; W W Wilson; and D F Fraser, M E M E.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Asst Surgn M J Mistri, L M & S, to act as Civil Surgn, Dhulia, during the absence of Surgn-Major K A Dalal, M B.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T W DeWinton, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for eight months from 15th March 1896 under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.—The two Scholarships, each tenable for three years, have been awarded as follow:—The first to Kanji Chaturbhuj Master, of Gokuldas Tejpal High School. The second to Jaduram Purushottam Bhat, of Alfred High School, Bhuj.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships—The two Scholarships, each tenable for three years, have been awarded as follow:—The first to Bhaya Ratna Patel, and the second to Kalyanji Jadamji Shah, both of Bhavnagar High School.

The Melvill Memorial Scholarship—The Melvill Memorial Scholarship, tenable for two years, has been awarded to Tribhuvan Padmasingh Mahivakar, of Elphinstone College.

The Majmudar Manishanka Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship—The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship, tenable for two years, has been awarded to Himatlal Geneshji Anjaria, of Baroda College.

The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship—The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Vithalrai Mahiparai Mehta, of Samaldas College.

The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship in Arts—The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship in Arts, tenable for two years, has been awarded to Navalshankar Mulshankar Mehta, of Wilson College.

The Pestanji Hormasji Cama Scholarship—The Pestanji Hormasji Cama Scholarship, tenable for five years, has been awarded to Motesbai Framji Thanevala, of St Xavier's Day School Poona.

The R M Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship—The R M Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship, tenable for one year has been awarded to Ismail Mahomed Merchant, of Elphinstone High School.

The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize—The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize has been awarded to Kanji Chaturbhuj Master, of Gokuldas Tejpal High School.

The David Sassoon Scholarship—The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship, tenable for two years, has been awarded to Isaac Joseph Isaac, of Cathedral High School.

The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship for Technical Education.—The candidate to whom the Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship "for the encouragement of Technical Education" had been awarded in 1894 having neither prosecuted his studies for the Degree of B Sc, nor joined the Victoria Technical Institute, the Scholarship has fallen vacant and the syndicate have resolved to award it on the results of the Previous Examination of 1894. Eligible candidates are therefore invited to send in applications in accordance with Form A A W (pages 473—474 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1895-97) so as to reach the undersigned not later than Thursday the 19th instant. For conditions of eligibility see Regulation 2, page 343 of the Calendar for 1895-96.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alaikumniarral	Grant, Percy	Peercy, Geo
Adams, M	Gibson, Miss	Paul, T W
Anger, J H	Green, J D	Porter James R
Albert, A	Gilbert, H	Phipps, J S
Almed binSuleman	Hussanalli	Queene, De, Mrs
Addyman, C H	Hutchins, Mrs	Radif, J
Aden, C A	Hervey	Rennell, E J
Boyd, Kalee, Miss	Holland, Percy	Ramswamy, Butler
Buljin, R J L D	Hudson, T C	Robertson, W A
Benton, Mrs	Isoovitz, Hona	Rardon, Adele
Bell, C R E	Jeans, R A	Robinson
Barchar l, Mrs	Jeang, Ieegt	Rose, Sahib
Blake, Miss	Koufman, N	Schoback, W H
Cackaday, W, Sgrt	Kunneroodin Isobhoy	Salkeld, Wm
Campbell, S, Miss	Kuibe, M	Somers t, H, Lady
Chandler, W	Keay, Thomas C	Stanley, P
Crooker, George	Kartar, Sengh S	Smith, S C
Corry, J S C, Dr	Kapadia, B K	Sha Sadian
Clerch, H	Lane, C E	Slorin, G B
Caddell, K, Miss	Leslie, Lieut-Gt	Sandman, E W
Dyer, Mrs	George	Steinmetzl, S
Dejii	Lemal, G	Swayn, A H
Delasse, Edgor	Lilstone, C A	Skinner, A, Mrs
Dart, J M, Dr	Mercik, C H	Steaway, Geo A
Denne, Capt	Mur ay, F C	Stenson, W R
D'souza, M	Merati, G	Stevens, R G H S
Dance, G W	A Murray, Miss	Thop, Eva, Miss
Erane, Mr	Manikmal, R H	Tyrwhitt, Miss
Eveson, H, Mrs	Martin H	Thornett, A J
Fern, E W	O'Leary, D J	Tsermechenoova M
Fraun, H Otto	Proctor, Mrs	Turner, H G
Fox, J, Mrs	Porter, John	Wealleas, W S
Fryer, Chas S	Pudiwelli, O	Wischefeld, Boris
Fox, S, Mrs	Porte, Mary, Miss	Willim, S E S
Fincher, Al	Patt, C T	Walker, E
Goldenberg, H Eli	Pedroza, Surgn-Lt-Col	Wigston, R
Geil, H	Purvis, J E, Mrs	Weston, Miss
Gibbons, Stanley		

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF MARCH, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, the North-West Provinces, Central India and at Sanjor, Jabbulpore, Khandwa, Akola and Ahmednagar, and has been steady or has changed only all fully elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest at Bangalore and Coimbatore. Gradients are steep over the country to the north of Latitude 20° and only slight to the south of that parallel. Winds are cyclonic in Sind, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to high. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Bhuj and 10 at Bangalore. The maximum temperatures is in large to very large excess of the averages in Central India, Rajputana, the Indus Valley, and at Delhi, Agra and Jhansi, and the minimum 60 to 75 in excess at Jacobabad and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 102 at Cawnpore and the lowest 50 at Aimere. Humidity has increased largely at Delhi, Dessa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Veraval, Amraoti and Bellary, and the sky is partially cloudy at Karachi. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved eastwards, and its centre now lies a little to the west-north-westwards of Jacobabad, where the barometer is about a fourth of an inch below the normal. The depression is therefore very deep, and the weather all over the country to the north of latitude 21° is very unsettled and fresh to strong winds with cloudy weather are to be expected. The disturbance shows a tendency to move eastwards.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 4th March 1896.
Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... inches	29·844
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·3
Dew Point	66·6
Relative Humidity of Air	67·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day) ..... degrees	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·9
General Direction of wind	NNE, NE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	371

From midnight to midnight.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Paul, C I E, has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 30th Dec 1895.

Major R C S Macaulay, I S C, Cant Magte of Rawalpindi, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for one year under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 1st March 1896.

Lieut W A Bailey, Cant Magte of Cawnpore, has been granted furlough out of India for nine months and fifteen days, with effect from the 31st Jan 1896, under Article 725 (1) of the Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

The Rev C R T Winckley, Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, is granted furlough for eighteen months, with effect from the 28th March 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety Lieut A S Trydell, Army Vety Dept, is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept on probation, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th Feb 1896, on which date Vety Capt Short reverted to the Army Vety Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under mentioned officer is appointed to the Staff of the Malakand Brigade, with effect from the date specified:—To be Provost Marshal—Capt J C Sutherland, I S C, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regt of Bengal Inf, vice Capt G H C Colomb who has vacated, dated 17th Feb, 1896.

Col B Blood, K C B, British Service, to command a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brgdr Genl whilst so employed, vice M Jen Genl C Pennington, C B, who has vacated, dated 19th Jan 1896.

Col A G Hammond, V C, C B, D S O, I S C, offg Col on the Staff, Bombay, to be Asst Adjt Genl there, vice Col G Shirley, C B, who has vacated, dated 11th Feb 1896.

Major J W Curry, I S C, to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Col S E Rolland, D S O, who has vacated, dated 12th Feb 1896.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Lancers—Lieut A N D Fagan, attached to the 5th Inf Hyderabad Contingent, to be offg squadron officer, vice Lieut C E P K Macquoid, appointed to the Intelligence Branch, Burma, dated 7th Feb 1896; and Capt C P Fendall, D S O, R A, to be Commandant No 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Capt F J Winter, R A, who has vacated, dated 17th Feb, 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt D M Babington, R A, Supt, Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 14th Sept 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieuts T L Hamilton, Rifle Brigade, vice Lieut Gibbs, 4th Madras Infy, 13th July 1894; Francis Owen Le Hardy, Durham L I offg wing officer, 12th Bo Infy, 29th July 1894; Reginald St Clair Batsine, 16th (Queen's) Lancers, offg squadron officer, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's) Regt of Punjab Cavy, 31st July 1894; and Hyla Napier Holden, Oxfordshire L I offg squadron officer, 5th Bengal Cavy, 18th Aug 1894.

The undermentioned officers appointed to the Unattached List of the British Service, for service in the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Punjab Command—Second Lieutenants R S St John, C L Norman, R H Brancker, G R Gorr, R S Stout, E D Wylie, L L Wheatley, M R Pocock, E W C Ridgeway, S Morton, W R Ross, and H Miller.

Bengal Command—W H Bingham, C P Barlow, F H Bridges, J C Simpson, M L Ferrar, and H S Becher.

Presidency—The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Madras Command—C L Peart, F G Marsh, H C M N James, F P P Rouse, H W Niven, J G Lyons, and A J P Coke.

Bombay Command—Lieut and Adjt of Police, Sukkur, W Ingram, C G Woodhouse, J Macpherson, R A Cassels, R A Carpenter, and G Newcome.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Major—23rd Feb 1896—Capt G A Gott.

Lieuts to be Capts—28th Feb 1896—F J Nelsen, A F Pinkney Paxton, C F Dobbie, and A G W Moore.

To be Lieuts—Second Lieut A H P Harrison, 28th Sept 1895.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer of the Royal Indian Marine has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut R Cooper (m c) for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F R Upcott, Chief Engr, 3rd class, and Consulting Engr for Railways Madras, is granted furlough for five months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st March, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr C W Hodson, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class temporary rank is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, during the absence of Mr Upcott on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr J H Heap, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, attached to the office of the Secy to the Govt of India Public Works Dept, is appointed to act as Dep Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways Lucknow, until further orders.

Mr W A Crisp, Dep Examiner of Accounts, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 3rd Dec, 1895.

Mr H G Boyce, Exe Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate Sanitary Engr, N-W Provinces and Oudh, with the temporary rank of Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th Feb 1896, vice Mr C. A. Perrin, on furlough.

Mr E E Oliver, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate, with the rank of Chief Engr, 3rd class, temporary, as Chief Engr, and Secy to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Dept, vice Mr J S Beresford on furlough or until further orders.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr K B Wagle, Ass Accountant-General, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for twenty one days with effect from 15th Feb, 1896.

Mr H J Brereton is posted as Asst Accountant-Genl, N-W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from 15th Feb 1896.

Mr W J F Williamson, Asst Accountant-Genl, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days, with effect from 18th March, 1896.

Mr J F Bedford, Asst Accountant Genl, Madras, is posted as Asst Accountant Genl, Bengal.

Mr L J W Morgan, Probationer, attached to the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is granted leave on medical certificate out of India for nine months, with effect from 3rd March, 1896.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr E H S Clark, Political Assistant of the 1st (offg Political Agent of the 3rd) class, and Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, is granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days with effect from the 18th Jan 1896.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, February 26.)

Mr B G Geidt, Dist and Sessions Judge, Bankura, is appointed to act as Additional Dist and Sessions Judge, 24 Parganas and Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr F F Handley, or until further orders.

Mr E Geake, Offg Magte and Collr Hooghly, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Bankura, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr B G Geidt, or until further orders.

Mr J Lang Offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr Sonthal Parganas, is appointed to

NOTICES.

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OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

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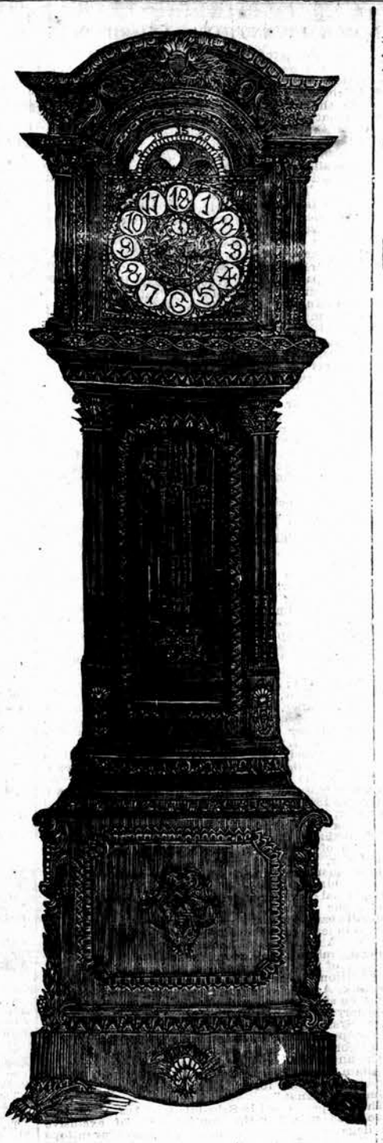

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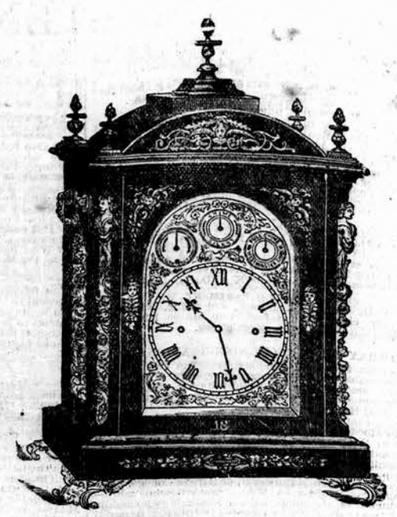

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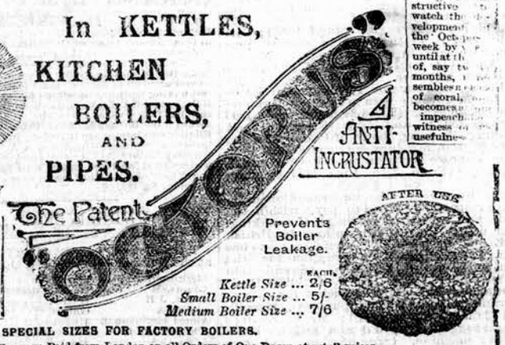

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